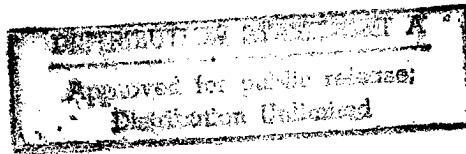


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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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20 January 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

Huang Hua at Birthday Fete for Sidney Shapiro (XINHUA, 23 Dec 85)	1
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

U.S. Denies Intervention in Philippine Elections (XINHUA, 19 Dec 85)	2
Philippine Supreme Court Votes for Elections (XINHUA, 19 Dec 85)	3
Reagan Trade Bill Veto Hailed in Philippines (XINHUA, 19 Dec 85)	4
SRV Communique Points Out Economic 'Defects' (XINHUA, 19 Dec 85)	5
Briefs	
Marcos Confirms Rivalry	6
ANZUS Treaty Remains Intact	6

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

Yao Yilin Interviewed on Tour of Gulf States (XINHUA Domestic Service, 24 Nov 85)	7
Year Ender Focuses on Toll From Sri Lankan Strife (XINHUA, 19 Dec 85)	9

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Li Peng Praises Hunan's Education Funding Efforts (Beijing Domestic Service, 14 Dec 85)	11
PRC Population Expert Gives Figures on Births, Abortions (AFP, 22 Nov 85)	12
Public Security Bureau Issues Report on Crime (XINHUA, 19 Dec 85)	13
Number of Foreign Students in Nation Expected To Double (Liu Dizhong; CHINA DAILY, 21 Dec 85)	15
College Students' Letters on Current PRC Policies (LIAOWANG, No 44, 4 Nov 85)	17
View On Value, by Zhu Zhigang	17
Support for Open Policy, by Li Mei	18
Beijing, Tianjin Students Demonstrate Over Living Conditions (Pierre-Antoine Donnet; AFP, 20 Dec 85)	20
Nation To Hold First Folk, Pop Song Contest (XINHUA, 19 Dec 85)	22
Progress of Literary Novels Noted at Mao Dun Awards (XINHUA, 17 Dec 85)	23
Playwright Cao Yu Writes to Taiwan (Cao Yu; RENMIN RIBAO, 20 Nov 85)	25
Foreign Textbook Exhibition Opens in Beijing (XINHUA, 19 Dec 85)	27
Political Science Study Flourishes, Aids Goals (Zhang Gaohong, Wu Fumin; XINHUA Domestic Service, 19 Dec 85)	28
Ten Things New Cadres Should Do Described (Li Fusheng; LIAOWANG, No 44, 4 Nov 85)	29
Theorist Yang Xianzhen Talks About Marxist Theory (A. Xiang, Yuan Fa; LIAOWANG, No 44, 4 Nov 85)	31
RENMIN RIBAO Introduces New International Current Affairs Book (Shen Li; RENMIN RIBAO, 16 Dec 85)	35
Islamic Institute Celebrates 30th Anniversary (XINHUA, 19 Dec 85)	37

Sports, PLA Figures on Team Spirit in Society (XINHUA, 21 Dec 85)	38
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Briefs

Annual Meeting Held	39
Hu Yaobang Writes Name	39
Women's Health Conference	39
Adult Education Compulsory Exam	40

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Congress Standing Committee Meeting Ends (Anhui Provincial Service, 20 Dec 85)	41
Commentary Discusses Legal Knowledge in Anhui (Anhui Provincial Service, 10 Dec 85)	43
Shandong Advisory Commission Holds Plenum 10 Dec (Shandong Provincial Service, 10 Dec 85)	45
Party Secretary Attends Calligraphic Exhibition Opening (Shandong Provincial Service, 11 Dec 85)	46
Shandong CPC Rectification Office Holds Meeting on Party Style (Shandong Provincial Service, 14 Dec 85)	47
Jiangsu's Han Peixin on Family Planning Work (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 13 Dec 85)	49
Jiangsu To Conduct Party Style Checkup (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 10 Dec 85)	50
Jiangsu Governor at University Anniversary (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 18 Dec 85)	52
Jiangxi Conference on Rural Party Rectification (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 18 Dec 85)	53
Fujian Ends Meeting on Party Rectification (Fujian Provincial Service, 9 Dec 85)	55
Begging Eliminated in Putian County, Fujian (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 19 Dec 85)	57
Shanghai Surveys Residents' Leisure Activities (XINHUA, 5 Dec 85)	59

Shanghai Urges Implementation of CPC Circular (Shanghai City Service, 9 Dec 85)	61
Shanghai Experiments With Educational Methods (XINHUA, 19 Dec 85)	62
Zhejiang Democratic Parties Offer Courses (XINHUA, 5 Dec 85)	64
Zhejiang Arranges Rural Party Rectification (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 8 Dec 85)	66
Nanjing Students Assist Local Development (XINHUA, 21 Dec 85)	69
Briefs	
Fujian Governor Meets Paper Editor	70
Xingwen Praises Bus Conductor	70
Fujian Party Newspaper Publication	70
Fujian Higher Education	71
Fujian Martyr Monument	71
Film Official on Controversial Films	71
Youth Commendation Meeting Greeted	71
Xue Ju Addresses Cadres on Reform	72
Shandong Document on United Front Work	72
Buting Meets Office Cadres	72
University Commemorates Student Movement	73
Governor Meets Singapore Delegation	73
Governor Meets U.S. Vice Consul General	73
Fang Attends Party Plenary Session	73
Jiangxi Pictorial Resumes Publication	74
Han Peixin Cuts Ribbon at Exhibition	74

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hunan's Mao Zhiyong on Adult Education, Invigorating Economy (Mao Zhiyong; Hunan Provincial Service, 16 Dec 85)	75
Working for Four Modernizations Urged (RENMIN RIBAO, 18 Nov 85)	77
Forum of Industrial Institutes of Higher Education Ends in Hubei (Hubei Provincial Service, 14 Dec 85)	79
Hainan Holds Discipline Inspection Meeting (Hainan Island Service, 19 Dec 85)	80
Guangdong Emphasizes Political, Ideological Work in Schools (Liu Xing, Chen Xinyu; YANGCHENG WANBAO, 17 Dec 85)	81

Briefs	
Henan Party Workstyle Improvement	83
Veteran Cadre Meeting	83
Forum on Creation of Dramas	83

NORTHEAST REGION

Li Zemin Speaks at Musician's Birth Anniversary (Liaoning Provincial Service, 17 Dec 85)	84
People's Congress Standing Committee Meeting Opens (Jilin Provincial Service, 14 Dec 85)	85
Jilin: People's Congress Standing Committee Meeting Ends (Jilin Provincial Service, 19 Dec 85)	86
Heilongjiang Conference on Perfecting Population Policy (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 3 Dec 85)	88
Sentences Handed Down in Harbin Ferry Accident (XINHUA, 5 Dec 85)	89
Liaoning CPC Official on Rectifying Party Style (Gao Zi; Liaoning Provincial Service, 18 Dec 85)	91
Heilongjiang Scores Gratifying Achievements in Family Planning (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 29 Nov 85)	94
Heilongjiang CPC Official's Report on Party Style (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 11 Dec 85)	95
Briefs	
Liaoning Appointments, Removals	98
Jilin Democracy Committee Plenum	98
Jilin Rectifies Bureaucracy	98
Liaoning Family Planning Conference	99
Liaoning Nationalities Affairs Commission	99

NORTHWEST REGION

Xinjiang's Ismail Amat Interviewed (Li Xianguo; LIAOWANG, No 44, 4 Nov 85)	100
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Commander Xiang Shouzhi on Party Rectification (Zhu Zhengping, Wang Haozhong; XINHUA RIBAO, 7 Dec 85)	104
PLA Engages in National Construction Projects (Liu Huinian; XINHUA Domestic Service, 23 Dec 85)	106

PLA Supports State Economic Development (Beijing Domestic Service, 21 Dec 85)	109
Jiangxi's Wang Baotian on Training Militia Cadres (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 6 Dec 85)	110
Shandong Holds Civil Air Defense Work Session (Shandong Provincial Service, 17 Dec 85)	111
Nanjing Military Region on Good Work Style (Jia Yanzhen; XINHUA Domestic Service, 15 Dec 85)	112
Henan Armed Police Recovers All Assigned Vehicles (Henan Provincial Service, 17 Dec 85)	113
Lanzhou Military Region Supports Economic Construction (Gansu Provincial Service, 11 Dec 85)	114
Briefs Artillery School Graduates Return	115

TAIWAN

Hong Kong Man Jailed for Aiding Taiwanese Spy (Lindy Course; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 4 Dec 85)	116
Premier Yu on Determination To Keep Press Freedom (CNA, 30 Nov 85)	118
Scholars Group Visits U.S., Discusses Mainland (Taipei International Service, 10 Dec 85)	119
Briefs Copyright Protection	121
Presidential Chief of Staff Appointed	121
Thirty Nine Malaysians Expelled	121
Eleven Charged	122
Eight Members Expelled	122
Kuomintang To Convene Plenary Session	122
Outgoing Panamanian Envoy	122

HONG KONG

CHING PAO on Government Reform in Hong Kong (Ku Hsing-hui; CHING PAO, No 101, 10 Dec 85)	124
CHING PAO 'Blueprint' for Basic Law of Hong Kong (Ku Hsing-hui; CHING PAO, No 101, 10 Dec 85)	132

20 January 1986

UNITED STATES

HUANG HUA AT BIRTHDAY FETE FOR SIDNEY SHAPIRO

OW232323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) -- The 70th birthday of Sidney Shapiro, a U.S.-born friend of China, was celebrated here today at a reception given by "China Pictorial."

Shapiro came to China in April, 1947. Over the past 38 years, he has been active in the Chinese People's Revolutionary Struggle and Socialist Construction. He became a Chinese citizen in 1963.

He is now a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and a council member of the Translators' Association of China.

He has taken part in various cultural exchanges between China and other countries, and has translated many Chinese literary works into English.

Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, attended today's reception.

In a letter, Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, praised Shapiro for his invaluable contributions to the friendship between the Chinese and U.S. peoples and a better international understanding of new China.

Addressing the reception, Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of Culture, thanked Shapiro on behalf of Minister Zhu Muzhi for his efforts to introduce Chinese cultural achievements to other countries.

Xing Yan, acting director of "China Pictorial," also spoke at the reception, and wished Shapiro many happy returns. Shapiro worked for "China Pictorial" after 1972.

In his reply, Shapiro said: "I love China deeply." He said he would continue to contribute to China's socialist revolution and construction in his remaining years.

More than 100 people, including senior Chinese officials and foreign experts in Beijing, were present at the reception.

/7051

CSO: 4000/112

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

U.S. DENIES INTERVENTION IN PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

OW192012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 19 December (XINHUA)--U.S. Undersecretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost today denied charges that the United States has exerted pressures on the Marcos Government for calling the 7 February snap presidential election.

He also denied that the United States has asked opposition leaders Corazon Aquino and Salvador Laurel to unite in a single opposition ticket.

"We have not intervened here. We have not involved ourselves in the Philippine domestic affairs," Armacost told reporters soon after the funeral service of Philippines former Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo.

Armacost, attending Romulos funeral here as the personal envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, said his country's immediate concern in the Philippines is the holding of "free and honest elections" and that "we have not made any secret of our concern."

Armacost, who is also the former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, said the United States did not apply any pressure on Mrs Aquino and Laurel to run under the banner of the oppositionist United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), saying their unification was left entirely to their own choice.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos earlier said the United States has been intervening in the holding of snap election. He also accused the United States of extending support to the opposition.

/12232

CSO: 4000/114

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT VOTES FOR ELECTIONS

OW192056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1954 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 19 December (XINHAU)--The Philippine Supreme Court today cleared the way for the holding of the 7 February snap presidential election.

It voted 7-5, with 1 abstention, to dismiss the 11 petitions asking the high tribunal to declare unconstitutional the snap election law.

Of the seven justices who voted against the petition, five said the snap election is constitutional while the two said the high court could no longer decide on the issue because it has become a political question which is not subject to judicial review.

The other five justices rejected the snap poll law as unconstitutional.

They said, the Philippine Constitution provides that a special election can only be called if there is a vacancy created by the death, incapacity, removal from office or resignation of the incumbent president.

And there is no vacancy created by the recent letter of President Ferdinand Marcos to the National Assembly which says he will resign only upon the qualification and assumption of office of the newly elected, they said.

The decision of the high court came 1 day after it ended a 2-day public hearing, in which representatives of the 11 petitioners and the government and 3 amici curiae (friends of the court) spoke.

Senior Associate Justice Claudio Teehankee said only a re-imposition of martial law will stop the 7 February snap election.

He said he believes that the snap poll law is unconstitutional but the election should push through because "it is an expression of the will of the people."

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CSO: 4000/114

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

REAGAN TRADE BILL VETO HAILED IN PHILIPPINES

OW192008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 19 December (XINHUA)--President Marcos today hailed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's veto of the protectionist Jenkins Bill, said a presidential press release.

The veto, Marcos said, showed Reagan was "extremely sensitive to the plight of developing nations particularly the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations which depend heavily on exports for their economic survival."

The Jenkins Bill, officially known as the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985, seeks to limit textile imports into the United States. It was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate last October and December respectively.

Philippines total export earnings from garments last year amounted to 432 million U.S. dollars, a big portion of which came from the U.S. market.

Business and labor sectors in the Philippines have opposed the measure by staging rallies in front of the U.S. Embassy in Manila. They have also filed protests with the U.S. Government against the bill.

Reagan's veto of the bill was also welcomed here by the local textile industry.

Vicente Agustin, president of the Foreign Buyers Association of the Philippines, said the veto would strengthen the country's overall performance in 1986.

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CSO: 4000/114

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV COMMUNIQUE POINTS OUT ECONOMIC 'DEFECTS'

OW192029 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi, 19 December (XINHUA)--Vietnam announced today it has obtained some economic success in 1985 while admitting, however, that neither of the country's agricultural and industrial production is stable.

The Ninth Plenary Session of the Vietnamese Party Central Committee held in mid-December said in a communique issued here today that the session reviewed the implementation of this year's planned economic targets and approved the 1986 economic development plan.

According to the communique, the output of industrial production rose about 7.4 percent and more grain was harvested this year. It gave neither specific figure nor exact percentage regarding the grain output.

The communique said that there are numerous weak points in the country's economy. Difficulties are believed to exist in the areas of distribution and circulation, it added.

The communique stressed the "defects" which appeared after the execution of wage and currency reforms over the past 3 months, saying that these negative aspects have "imposed unhealthy effects" on the society and the economy.

It did not say what these "defects" and "difficulties" really are. Nevertheless, Hanoi newspapers dropped hints to the clue in mentioning the confusion and the price hike prevailing in the markets all over the country.

Speaking of the most important points of the 1986 economic plan, the communique stressed that greater efforts should be made to stabilize the national economy. Meanwhile, priority should be given to the production of rice, foodstuffs and daily necessities which are now particularly insufficient in Vietnam.

In a apparent bid to increase the country's ill-balanced trade. [sentence as received]

The communique appealed to the whole country to secure more export-oriented goods so that it will honor the trade commitments made with foreign countries.

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CSO: 4000/114

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

MARCOS CONFIRMS RIVALRY--Manila, 17 December (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos today confirmed the existence of rivalry between followers of Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver and Vice Chief of Staff Lt Gen Fidel Ramos in the armed forces. Speaking at a press conference in the northern resort town of Paoay in Ilocos Norte Province, the president said that he had told the followers of both Ver and Ramos to refrain from quarreling, threatening to replace them with new men. A report published in THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted the president as saying that the split in the military has caused lapses in the current counter-insurgency campaign. Marcos was also quoted as saying that the followers of the two camps confronted each other in a meeting in presidential palace, exchanging charges and countercharges. He said he intends to retire the two top ranking generals but delayed it for a while pending the complete reorganization of the armed forces. Before the press conference, Marcos went to the northern city of Laoag in the same province on a campaign tour. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 17 Dec 85 OW] /12232

ANZUS TREATY REMAINS INTACT--Wellington, 17 December (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange has said that New Zealand is to remain in ANZUS and the legal aspects of the treaty will remain intact, according to a report here today. The New Zealand prime minister was commenting on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's recent remark that by introducing the anti-nuclear legislation, New Zealand had made, in effect, a de facto withdrawal from the ANZUS. Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden has said that should the ANZUS alliance be ended, Australia and the United States would set up a bilateral treaty. Lange disagreed with the view that the entire security guarantee, not just the nuclear blanket, was being withdrawn. He asserted that the ANZUS would remain but the defense and security guarantees of the nuclear arsenal would be withdrawn from New Zealand, which was what New Zealand wanted. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 17 Dec 85 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/114

20 January 1986

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

YAO YILIN INTERVIEWED ON TOUR OF GULF STATES

OW250452 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--The potential to develop cooperation between China and the three states of the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Kuwait is tremendous and, through common efforts, the prospect of such friendly cooperation is very bright, said Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin.

He also said that these three Gulf states, which he visited this time, have made great achievements in economic construction in recent years and that some of their experience deserved China's attention.

Vice Premier Yao Yilin made these remarks to XINHUA after winding up his visit to these three Gulf states and upon his departure from Kuwait. He and his entourage visited the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Kuwait from 12 to 24 November and attended Oman's 15th national day celebrations.

He said: "During my visit, I had cordial meetings with Omani Sultan Gabus Ibn Sa'id, United Arab Emirates President Zayid Ibn Sulatn Al Nuhayyan, and Kuwait Emir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and received the warm hospitality of the three governments. I also had separate meetings and talks with the leaders of the three states, having sincere and friendly exchanges of views on bilateral relations of cooperation and international issues of common concern. In Oman, I met with the leaders of a number of friendly countries who were also there to attend Omani national day celebrations, including the leaders and ranking officials of Saudi Arabia and Gatar, which have not yet established diplomatic relations with China."

Speaking on the results of his visit, Yao Yilin said: "After my visit, the mutual understanding between China and the three states has been enhanced, the friendship strengthened, and cooperation developed."

On his impression of the three states he visited, Yao Yilin said: "The great achievements that Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait have made in recent years greatly impressed me. These three states all produce oil. They have all adopted policies suitable to the conditions of their respective countries, rationally explored and fully utilized their petroleum resources, developed governmental economic cooperation, imported advanced technology, and, within not too long a period of time, have built modern cities, harbors, and petroleum, chemical fertilizer, and sea-water desalination industries on

the vast expanse of desert. The people's living standard has been vastly elevated. The outlook of their countries has undergone a great change. Some of their experience in economic construction deserves our attention."

On the foreign policies of the three states, Yao Yilin said: "These three countries all pursue a nonaligned policy. They all oppose hegemonism, defend world peace, and have made good contributions to the common development of the Arab and Third World countries. We appreciate and admire this. China has many points in common in foreign policy with these three states. Economically, we each have our own characteristics and needs. The potential of developing cooperation is tremendous. We are willing to develop positively economic, trade, and technical cooperation with the three states based on the principle of 'equality, mutual benefit, practical results, varied and common development' and the policy of 'abiding by contract, guaranteeing good quality, making low profits, and committing ourselves to obligations.' It is my belief that after my visit this time, with the related agreements we have signed, and through common efforts by all, the prospects of friendly cooperation between China and the three states in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields will be even brighter."

Yao Yilin said in conclusion: "The three friendly states I have visited are all member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. We know that they are united, they help each other, and they develop together. At the same time, they are all concerned about the security and stability of the Gulf area. They all hope for an early end of the Iraq-Iran war. We appreciate this. Here I am willing to reaffirm that the Chinese Government and people sincerely hope that Iraq and Iran restrain themselves and, under conditions acceptable to both sides and through peaceful negotiations, end the war as soon as possible. This will not only conform to the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries but will benefit the security, stability and development of the Gulf area as well as world peace."

/9274

CSO: 4000/092

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

YEAR ENDER FOCUSES ON TOLL FROM SRI LANKAN STRIFE

OW190958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 19 Dec 85

["Year ender: Ethnic Strife Derails Sri Lanka's Economic Development (by Ma Shengrong)"]--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Colombo, 19 December (XINHUA)--The 3-year-old ethnic strife between the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamils exacted a heavy political and economic price in Sri Lanka in 1985.

Sri Lanka's Finance Minister Ronnie De Mel warned recently that if the ethnic problem was not solved soon, the future of Sri Lanka's economy would be very bleak.

The ethnic strife has forced the government to increase expenditures on armaments, defence and security. For the 1985-1986 fiscal year, the government has allocated 5.5 billion rupees (about 212 million U.S. dollars), almost 15 percent of the national revenue of 37 billion rupees (some 1,423 million U.S. dollars), to defence and security.

"That was a tremendous burden for a poor country like Sri Lanka," Del Mel said. "That was why a solution should be found to the ethnic problem. The escalating expenditure on defence and security should be reduced," he said.

Sri Lanka's national income this year is also expected to plummet due to a drastic reduction in the prices of tea and earnings from other industries. Although no official figures are available yet, the government has revealed that it may face a budget deficit of 30,000 million rupees (some 1,154 million U.S. dollars) in 1986.

The worst hit industry by the ethnic problem is tourism, which has been one of the major foreign exchange earners for years. An official of the Ceylon Tourist Board told XINHUA that the decline in tourism started with the global recession in the early 80's and was accelerated by the July 1983 ethnic disturbances in the country. Foreign exchange earnings dropped from 8.5 million U.S. dollars in 1982 to 5.5 million U.S. dollars last year and a further drop is expected this year, the official said.

The fishing industry, Sri Lanka's economic backbone for the last 8 years, was also dealt a crippling blow in November 1984 with the declaration of the

prohibited and security zones off the northern and eastern coasts. As a result, a large number of fishermen were forced to leave their homes and to seek shelter in refugee camps. According to official figures, fish production in 1985 is likely to decrease by 30 percent over 1984 and the government is planning to import fish from other countries.

Even agriculture, was not spared. Tea and rubber production, Sri Lanka's major agricultural crops, dropped by 3.7 and 14 percent respectively in the first half of 1985 compared with the corresponding period of 1984.

The ethnic violence hampered Sri Lanka's drive for self-sufficiency as well, it has to import more than 200,000 tons of rice from China and Pakistan in 1985. Official sources said the paddy harvest might have been good this year due to favourable weather, but transportation had been disrupted by the fighting between the government forces and the Tamil militant groups.

The fighting also affected Sri Lanka's development projects which are dependent on foreign aid and loans. The European aid group and other countries have questioned the efficacy of continuing large-scale aid to a country which spends most of the funds on domestic security. A senior Sri Lankan official who visited Europe and America recently revealed that the image of Sri Lanka had been tarnished by the ethnic clashes making donors reluctant to give aid to the country.

Official sources here predict that 1986 will be a difficult year for Sri Lanka unless a peaceful solution to its ethnic problem is found soon.

/12232

CSO: 4000/114

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI PENG PRAISES HUNAN'S EDUCATION FUNDING EFFORTS

OW151015 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] According to ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO report, the Hunan Provincial Party Committee and Provincial People's Government have adopted vigorous measures to ensure increased educational funds. Their methods have been praised by Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council and concurrently minister in charge of the State Education Commission. Their main methods were:

1. Increasing state investments and raising the rate of increase of educational funds. They stipulated that, from 1986, the rate of increase of funds used by the provincial government for education should be five percent greater than the rate of increase of regular provincial financial revenues; the rate of increase of funds used by prefectures, cities, and counties for education should be more than two percent greater than the rate of increase of financial revenues of their respective localities; the rate of reserve financial resources used by the province, prefectures, cities, and counties for education must not be under 20 percent; and each year the provincial departments concerned should arrange necessary amounts of foreign exchange for use for educational undertakings.
2. Financial revenues of townships and towns should be used mainly for education, with specific rates determined by the cities, counties, townships, and towns according to the various conditions.
3. Fifteen to 20 percent of the amount of urban construction maintenance taxes should be used for the construction of middle schools, primary schools, and kindergartens.
4. Collection of additional educational funds should be started throughout the province in 1986.
5. Investment in educational capital construction should be increased on a relatively large scale. They stipulated that capital construction investment for educational departments by the provincial government in 1986 be increased from the present amount to 10 million yuan.

/12913

CSO: 4005/327

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC POPULATION EXPERT GIVES FIGURES ON BIRTHS, ABORTIONS

HK221206 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, Nov 22 (AFP)--An abortion was recorded for every two births in China last year, a Chinese population expert said today. There were 18 million births and 9 million abortions in China last year, Hao Wenrou, a professor in the Demographic Research Institute at Beijing's People's University, told a press conference.

Several U.S. legislators have called for a halt to U.S. financing of the United Nations family planning program because of alleged forced abortion and sterilization in China. Beijing has consistently denied accusations that it practices forced abortion and sterilization.

Mr Hao would not comment on the abortion ratio, but said that the U.S. allegations would have no influence on China's current policy of one child to a family.

Half of the abortions carried out in China are in the first 2 months of pregnancy, and only in exceptional cases are they carried out after the fifth month, Mr Hao said.

Another population expert, Xu Shaoyu, questioned a recent Health Ministry statement that 86 percent of Chinese women used some form of contraception. He said his own research had given a figure of 69 percent in the country and 74 percent in the cities.

The intrauterine device or coil is the most popular method of contraception, accounting for 39 percent of contraceptive use, followed by sterilization 38 percent, vasectomy 13 percent, and the pill only 5 percent.

/9365

CSO: 4000/110

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU ISSUES REPORT ON CRIME

OW191623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--In the 22 months from September 1983 to June 1985 there were 750,000 criminal cases in China, a decrease of 36 percent compared to the preceding 22 months.

This was disclosed in a report to a judicial seminar cosponsored by the Ministry of Justice of China and the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (UNAFEI), which opened here today.

The 14-page report, written by the Chinese People's Public Security University, says that China's public security and judicial organs have done a great deal of "fruitful work" in crime prevention and crime control over the past few years by relying on the masses. As a result, it says, public order in the country is satisfactory, the rate of criminal offenses is steadily decreasing, and a "favorable social environment has emerged for socialist construction."

The report says that to combine the professional work of public security with the help of the people and to adopt an integrated approach to crime prevention and control is the fine tradition and successful experience of China's public security organs.

It says that the incidence of crime is a complicated social phenomenon. The task of tackling it, therefore, should be carried out under the leadership of governments at all levels and in coordination with all departments concerned, including publicity, education, cultural, and law enforcement organs. Effective economic, cultural, educational, administrative, and legal measures should also be taken, it adds.

The report says that China's public security organs have adhered to the principles of "prevention should play the main role while punishment serves as a subsidiary" and "everything should be done strictly according to the law."

More than 1 million public security committees and 2.44 million similar groups have been established in China. "Such spontaneous organizations formed by the masses are important links between the public security organs and the people," it says.

The policy of opening to the rest of the world will "give impetus" to promoting the country's modernization. On the other hand, it may also bring in some negative influences, with serious economic crimes in particular tending to increase, it predicts.

Apart from further implementing the present measures, public security organs will closely cooperate with other departments and adopt "new countermeasures" to deal with criminal activities, the report says.

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CSO: 4000/110

20 January 1986

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NUMBER OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN NATION EXPECTED TO DOUBLE

HK220124 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] The foreign student population is expected to double over the next 5 years and foreigners will begin to be recruited to take master's and doctoral degrees.

The State Education Commission plans to increase the number of foreign undergraduates from the present 3,000 to more than 6,000 by the end of 1990, according to Yan Meihua, deputy director of the Foreign Student Division under the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the commission.

Yan told CHINA DAILY yesterday that more subjects would be opened to foreign students. The 190 subjects available at the moment will be expanded to 250 in the next 2 to 3 years, taking in science, engineering, electronic computer technology, machinery, agriculture, and water conservation, medicine, ancient Chinese, painting, music, and the history of Chinese fine arts. Traditional medicine is the most popular discipline.

Meanwhile, foreign students on short-term courses, which usually range from 6 weeks to 6 months, will grow to more than 8,000 in the next 5 years, compared to 4,000 this year, Yan said.

The foreign students studying at the moment come from 109 countries and regions, and around 1,842 or 56 percent, come from Third World countries.

But, Yan noted, students from developed countries have increased dramatically since 1977. For instance, new students from the developed countries who enrolled this year numbered 754, 47.5 percent of new students.

Students from the Soviet Union and East European countries also increased, as a result of improving relations. They numbered 181 this year, compared to 2 in 1979 and 3 in 1982.

Yan stressed that efforts would still focus on attracting students from developing countries, in order to train up talent for the development of their countries. This program includes educating Third World students in technical subjects at secondary schools.

China began conferring bachelor degrees on foreign students in 1982 and, since then, preparations have been made to admit students for master's degrees and doctorates. In fact a small group of foreign students were granted master's degrees on a trial basis in 1983 after 2 or 3 years' further study after graduation in China.

But from next year, China will receive foreign students specifically for graduate studies, Yan said. According to him, the state budget for foreign students will gradually increase as the country's economy develops. On the average, the state pays 6,000 yuan (about \$2,000) a year for each foreign student on an exchange program. This sum covers tuition and lodging, and meals and other living expenses with a monthly allowance of 180 yuan for undergraduates to 220 yuan for PhD students.

Students who come at their own expense pay from \$1,200 to \$4,000 annually for tuition alone.

Yan disclosed that the commission would issue some new regulations concerning foreign students, involving applications, admission examinations, penalties, and rewards, degrees, extracurricular activities, and vacation.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGE STUDENTS' LETTERS ON CURRENT PRC POLICIES

View On Value

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 p 34

[Article by Zhu Zhigang [2612 1807 0474], student, class of 1983, Philosophy Department, Beijing University: "College Students' Responsibility"]

[Text] The era of reform has given an arduous historical mission to every college student. The people of the motherland have placed unlimited hopes on us. All this cannot but evoke deep thinking on our part. To make China stand tall among world powers, the key lies in modernization of science and technology. We, college students in the new period, should see the need for knowledge in making China prosperous and strong, and should have a strong sense of responsibility.

People of our generation aspire to realize the value of oneself to the greatest possible extent. However, in expressing this aspiration, have we considered the relationship between the development of the country and of the individual, and have we put the realization of the value of ourselves on the basis that it is in keeping with what the motherland needs? As I see it, with the highly complicated social relations of a person, the realization of his value is inseparable with the role he plays in society. So far as we college students in the new era are concerned, the best realization of the value of ourselves can only occur in making contributions to China's development. Otherwise, if we should neglect society's needs in pursuit of so-called individual development, it will undoubtedly do no good to the development of either society or the individual.

Looking back to history, our older generation of revolutionaries made their utmost efforts for the cause of liberating the Chinese nation, and countless revolutionary martyrs gave their precious lives in doing so. It was in such great sacrifice and contribution that they achieved the best realization of their value. And today, so many ordinary people are working diligently and conscientiously for the motherland's construction. The realization of their value is embodied in the efforts they make for the motherland's economic growth. Someone asked a combat hero in the defensive counterattack against Vietnam: "The peasants have 'responsibility plots' and the workers have a responsibility system, but what is your responsibility?" The answer: "We too have our own 'responsibility plot,' which is the 9.6 million square kilometer territory of the People's Republic of China." Can there be any higher value

in life than this? The responsibility of us college students is to study hard so that in the future we can use the knowledge we have acquired to do our little bit to help achieve the motherland's economic development. This is the best way to realize the value of ourselves.

There is a college graduate who did not want to go back to his native place in a border region. After he failed in a competitive examination for postgraduate studies, he became extremely dejected and contemplated becoming a monk. Without a lofty ideal, one is unable to recover from even a minor setback. If this is the case, how can one talk about social responsibility and one's own value? We should always keep in mind the responsibility the times have given to the college students and thus always maintain the enthusiasm to study assiduously and spare no effort to fight our way ahead.

Support for Open Policy

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 pp 34-35

[Article by Li Mei [2621 3780], student, College of Economics, Beijing University: "Be Promoters for 'Opening to the Outside World'"]

[Text] The implementation of opening to the outside world poses a new problem to the entire country. How to understand correctly the meaning of opening to the outside world is also a new question faced by us college students.

In today's world, the economic relations among countries are getting increasingly closer, and the world has become a great market. Any country or area, which separates itself from this great market to maintain a closed national economy, is unrealistic and has no future. In the end, it can only remain backward among the nations in the world. The general trend of the world today is to open up. Opening to the outside world invigorates, promotes progress, and speeds things up. Our correct policy should be to strengthen the relations between domestic and international markets to help supply each other's needs, learn from others' strong points to offset our own weaknesses and accelerate our own economic development.

We can get a deeper understanding of this truth by looking back on the course our country has followed since the founding of the People's Republic. In the early 1950's, the economic cooperation between China and the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries had produced a tremendous impact on our socialist construction, and we quickly laid the foundation for industrial development. But from the late 1950's to the early 1970's, our economy fell in a long vacillating and stagnant state, as a result of the policy of "closing the country to international intercourse." The rapid economic development in our country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is to a certain extent the result of the open policy. China is now in the process of changing from a closed country into an open one. To Achieve greater economic development, we must keep the world in mind and persist in further expanding economic interchanges with foreign countries.

Therefore, China should pay attention to economic cooperation and technical interchanges with all countries of the world, strengthen relations with the

the large number of developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and particularly attach importance to mutual cooperation in the region around the Pacific. At present, the world economic center is gradually moving to the region around the Pacific, and this creates a good external environment for China to open up to the outside world. Some of the major economic blocs in this region already have the financial and technical conditions to participate in cooperation. As a vast investment market, China has a great attraction to many countries. In other words, China has the potential for developing economic cooperation with countries around the Pacific Ocean. The attraction is of particularly great significance to countries like the United States and Japan, which attach extremely great importance to the world market. This is especially true with Japan, because China is its most desirable trading partner in terms of geographical locations, market conditions and raw material supplies. That's why it is willing to develop trade and economic intercourse with China. As for us, Japan's technological advances and financial conditions are things that we can make full use of. The development of economic contacts with foreign countries including countries around the Pacific Ocean should be a policy to be adhered to for a long time to come.

Because we have followed a "closed door" policy for a long time and have only recently adopted an open policy, we are faced with problems such as our lack of experience, shortage of trained personnel and so forth in economic contacts with foreign countries. As is often the case, we have to rely on people who do not know business to do business with foreign firms, and our foreign trade system and organizations have also failed to adapt to the new situation brought about by the open policy. As a result, we have suffered some losses. In addition, unhealthy trends and bureaucracy have also brought losses to foreign trade which should not have occurred.

However, this is after all only a minor aspect. We should see the main aspect. China's policy of opening to the outside world has produced great results, and its orientation is correct. This is the main aspect. The proper attitude to deal with problems in this area should be cool-headed analysis. It is obviously not objective to seize upon one point and ignore the overall picture or to exaggerate shortcomings and deny achievements. What is needed is to sum up experience and lessons and learn how to do business. We must not give up eating for fear of choking, shrink back because there are problems and fall again into the old ruts of closing the country to international intercourse.

Opening to the outside world requires wisdom, resolution, and courage. Persistence in doing so requires even greater wisdom, resolution, and courage.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING, TIANJIN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE OVER LIVING CONDITIONS

HK200906 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 20 Dec 85

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, Dec 20 (AFP)--Some 2,000 students demonstrated here and in Tianjin against their poor living conditions, provoking government intervention in the capital, a reliable source said today. A staff member of Beijing's Agricultural University, who asked not to be named, said that between 1,500 and 2,000 students gathered spontaneously on 11 December in front of a house belonging to the university president. They protested the lack of heating in their dormitories, poor food, and the army's occupation of more than half the campus since 1968.

The next day several wall posters were plastered around the campus to advertise the students' complaints, and the minister for agriculture, He Kang, had to visit the university to ease the students' anger, the source said.

A small group of students gathered a few days earlier on 8 December in front of the Tianjin University president's house for a similar protest, according to a Western professor at the university some 120 kilometers (75 miles) southeast of here.

Chinese students have staged a number of demonstrations since September, notably at Beijing University, in Tianjin, and in the western city of Xian. They have protested mainly rising prices and corruption, as well as Japanese militarism and the recent influx of Japanese goods on the Chinese market.

A member of the Agricultural University Youth League said today in a telephone interview that the students' anger had been brewing for a long time. "We have been eating badly for years, although the situation in other universities is even worse," he said. He added that the presence of two People's Liberation Army units on campus had forced many students to live in inferior accommodation nearby.

After last week's events, He Dongchang, a former education minister and vice-president of the State Commission on Education, organized several meetings among students, university authorities and the army in an effort to resolve the problem, the source said.

Officials at the Agricultural University said the demonstration erupted following a scuffle between students and some outsiders after a dance on 9 December which was organized by the authorities to commemorate the 50th anniversary of an anti-Japanese student demonstration in 1935.

Students had planned to organize protests across the country on 9 December, but Chinese officials took advantage of their advance warning to hold meetings with the students to discuss their complaints, explain official policies and indicate that no unofficial demonstrations would be tolerated on that day.

Some of the student requests were granted and university campuses were infiltrated by secret police before 9 December, leaving students to remain quiet for fear of recriminations in the event of further incidents.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATION TO HOLD FIRST FOLK, POP SONG CONTEST

OW191811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--China is to hold its first "folk and pop song contest," a spokesman for the China Musicians Association announced at a news conference here today.

The contest is jointly sponsored by the China International Culture Exchange Center, the China Musicians Association, the Eastern Song and Dance Ensemble, the Central Folk Song and Dance Ensemble, and the China Advertisement Cooperation. The first stage of the contest will be held in the first 2 months of next year in Beijing and six provinces.

The contest is open to all young people between the ages of 15 and 35. Participants will compete in two different groups--folk singers and pop singers. Ninety of them will be selected to participate in the final contest, which will be held in the Chinese capital next April.

Ten singers will be chosen as first-prize winners, with pianos as prizes. There will also be five prizes for composition and wording, and the winners will also receive musical instruments as prizes; the five winners of the background music dubbing prizes will receive electronic organs.

"We hope the contest will contribute to promoting folk music, and guide pop songs in a more healthy and artistic direction," said Cheng Siyuan, vice-chairman of the Council of the China International Cultural Exchange Center.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRESS OF LITERARY NOVELS NOTED AT MAO DUN AWARDS

OW180146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)--The past 3 years have witnessed great progress in China's novel-writing, with a stronger sense of the times and history, and deeper exploration of modern life. This remark was made by literary critic Feng Mu at today's award-granting ceremony of this year's "Mao Dun Literature Prize."

Chosen from 450 novels written between 1982 and 1984, Li Zhun's "The Yellow River Runs Eastward" (first volume, 1979; second volume, 1984), Zhang Jie's "Heavy Wings" (revised edition, 1984), and Liu Xinwu's "The Bell and Drum Tower" (1984) became the second batch of winners of the prize, which is given every 3 years.

Feng, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers Association (CWA), said the three works depict the mental attitudes of the Chinese people in different historical periods, and display their lives in different social environments.

"The Yellow River Runs Eastward" describes the devastation following the bombing of the Yellow River dyke at Huayuankou, Henan Province, by Kuomintang troops in 1938, in a vain attempt to prevent further Japanese aggression. Tang Dacheng, an executive member of the CWA's Secretariat, held that while reflecting history, the novel also provokes readers to ponder upon the destiny of the nation, and this helps it transcend historical limitations.

"Heavy Wings" was first published in 1981. The writer revised her novel last year after 3 years of comprehensive listening to public opinions. Through the arduous reform in an automobile factory, it reflects the country's economic reform in its initial stage. It tells readers that the wings of reform are heavy, but it has taken off after all.

Full of local flavor and an epitome of the country's social changes, "The Bell and Drum Tower" describes how, following social progress, Beijing citizens living around the tower are changing their lives and mental attitudes.

Literary critics hold that the past few years have been the best period for novel-writing since 1949, with recordbreaking production and increasing variety of themes and writing techniques.

Statistics show that 80 percent of these novels were written by young and middle-aged writers. For this reason, many works are full of vigor and dashing spirit, both ideologically and artistically.

The "Mao Dun Literature Prize" was established according to the will of Mao Dun (1896-1981), one of China's greatest modern writers and late chairman of the CWA, who donated 250,000 yuan as the fund. It is considered the highest prize for literature in the country, as an official one has not yet been established.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLAYWRIGHT CAO YU WRITES TO TAIWAN

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO (Overseas Edition) in Chinese 20 Nov 85 p 8

[Excerpts of article by Cao Yu [2580 4417]: "Taiwan, Where My Heart and Spirit Turn"]

[Text] The happy day of 25 October this year marks the 40th anniversary of the recovery of Taiwan. On this day 40 years ago, we drove the Japanese aggressors away from this part of China, and Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland. On this unforgettable day, I wish that my compatriots on both sides of the strait could someday join each other in commemorating this happy day and celebrating our common victory.

Allow me to take this opportunity, as an intellectual and a literary and art worker on the mainland, to say a few words to my fellow countrymen, fellow townspeople and alumni in Taiwan. We have been separated far too long, and we miss each other more and more everyday. This is not just the kind of feeling with which one person misses another, but the fond memory and longing that well up between separated brothers and sisters, and the deep love children cherish for their mother and vice versa.

We are the descendants of people who have lived on this land from generation to generation, and heirs to a culture that has come from one source. We all have black eyes, black hair and yellow skin.

In Taiwan, there are my old friends and acquaintances, childhood schoolmates of the Nankai Middle School and many old schoolmates and alumni of Qinghua University and fellow writers. I have seen your works in libraries and Xinhua Bookstores. I have read them carefully. I like the strong native flavor, the meticulous and moving depictions of life and the lively characters. I have learned a great deal from them, and they have also evoked much longing and sadness. How much do I wish to tell you what I am thinking about, just like friends and neighbors talking with each other at random, about what we have learned and experienced in artistic creation, about our own articles and about our lives. I really hope that someday we can come and go freely and then we can see each other often. I also think that even if the time is not yet ripe, at least we fellow artists should be able to have contacts and exchanges. We are moving forward on the same endless river of culture, and we should row the boat in unison and enjoy the incomparably beautiful scenery of the river together. I would like to go to Taiwan to visit you, and am waiting for you to

come here. At Beijing, Shanghai, the West Lake, the Huang Shan, to the north and south of the Changjiang and inside and outside the Great Wall, countless people are waiting to welcome you. This is the day we are all looking forward to.

It is said that the things I wrote, crudely as they are, still have readers in Taiwan. Then, I ask you, my writer friends in Taiwan, to thank the readers for me. I was still young at the time, and the things that I wrote were rather immature. Now I hope that someday I can hear with my own ears the opinions of my Taiwan readers. If there are praises, I will be very happy. If they are critical, I will do some serious thinking.

In conclusion, I hope my fellow writers in both mainland China and Taiwan will produce more outstanding works of literature and art to safeguard the life of peace and happiness and add new splendor to the brilliant culture of our motherland.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOREIGN TEXTBOOK EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW191805 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--A 10-day exhibition of textbooks from foreign universities opened at Beijing's Qinghua University today. The exhibition is designed to promote studies on the contrasting teaching materials and curricula used by Chinese and foreign universities.

It introduces about 2,600 kinds of U.S. textbooks currently in use to teach science, engineering, and economic management from Stanford and Cornell Universities, and the University of California-Berkeley.

Also on show are about 1,000 varieties of science books published between 1984 and 1985 in the United States.

Another 1,700 Ph.D dissertations on science, engineering, and economic management from 11 U.S. universities, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, passed in the last 2 years are on display.

Britain's Pergamon Press and Macmillan Press have provided about 400 varieties of new books for the exhibition.

A dozen of China's leading universities and colleges are taking part in the exhibition, with about 2,000 varieties of textbooks. Computers supply data on the textbooks.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDY FLOURISHES, AIDS GOALS

OW200124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 19 Dec 85

[By reporters Zhang Gaohong and Wu Fumin]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 19 December (XINHUA)--Study of ideological and political work as a science has flourished as never before in China over the past few years. There are currently some 7,700 associations for studying ideological and political work among staff members and workers, with nearly 50,000 research cadres, at various levels throughout the country. By combining their research work with reality and stressing practical results, the associations have played an important role in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Organizations for studying ideological and political work among Chinese staff members and workers have been established in order to improve and intensify ideological and political work under the new situation of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy. Under the auspices of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Economic Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Secretariat's Policy Research Office, the CYL Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, a nationwide association for studying ideological and political work among Chinese staff members and workers was inaugurated in January 1983. Since then, study associations have been established in 27 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and in 22 state council departments.

Striving to play an advisory role for party organizations, the associations have conducted investigation and study and provided materials for the party to use in formulating policies and making decisions. At present, they are conducting investigation and study on intensifying the building of spiritual civilization and improving party style and prevailing social practice as quickly as possible.

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CSO: 4005/327

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TEN THINGS NEW CADRES SHOULD DO DESCRIBED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 p 17

[Article by Li Fusheng [2621 4395 3932], graduate from the Training Department of the CPC Central Committee Party School: "'Ten Do's' for New Cadres"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Li Fusheng, a graduate of the latest class of the Training Department of the CPC Central Committee Party School, wrote this short article while in training at the party school. It was published in a restricted publication of the party school dated 12 October this year. The article is concise and comprehensive. It suggests how cadres newly promoted to leading posts should make demands on themselves. It is reprinted here as recommended reading to our readers, particularly cadres recently promoted to leading posts at various levels. We invite readers to contribute articles or write letters to make suggestions or express views on how cadres who have recently assumed leading posts should perform their duties, improve themselves and uphold the party spirit and principle. We also invite new cadres to write articles or letters on their own experience, requests, problems, and worries for common discussion. We believe this will be of great help to rectify the party style, promote reform, improve cadre quality, and enhance cadre competence.

Comrade Li Fusheng is 47 years old. He is not secretary of the party committee of the Affiliated Hospital of the Shihezi Medical College, Xinjiang.

With power in hand, should one serve the people wholeheartedly, or use the power to seek personal gain? This will be a rigorous test for every new cadre. The correct answer, of course, should be the former. However, it is easy to say, but not so simple to do. To really serve the people wholeheartedly, the following "ten do's" are suggested both as a guidance for my own conduct and for comrades to encourage each other.

1. Be clear-headed. It is necessary to firmly establish the scientific communist world outlook. One must take a clear-cut stand on major questions of right and wrong, firmly adhere to the communist belief despite storms and waves and be a sober-minded Marxist striving to do something worthwhile.
2. Be sincere. It is necessary to serve the people completely and thoroughly, earnestly and sincerely and with utter devotion. One must consciously make serving the people the guiding principle for one's own actions and

unconditionally put the interests of the party and people above one's own interests.

3. Be calm. One must treat people as equals, deal with the masses in a kindly manner, never talk like a bureaucrat, never put on bureaucratic airs, forge close ties with the masses and always live among the masses.

4. Be sharp-eyed. It is necessary to look far ahead, see the direction clearly, march forward with firm determination and blaze new trails courageously. One must have the courage to adopt and popularize all the good methods and good experiences which are suited to the new situation, new conditions and new tasks, and to get rid of those which do not.

5. Do keep ears sharp. "Listen to both sides and you will be enlightened, heed only one side and you will be benighted." One must have keen ears, gather information, use different ways and channels to listen attentively to the voice of the masses and accept the masses' opinions and criticisms. One must not regard oneself as infallible, shutting one's eyes and stopping up one's ears.

6. Do talk a lot. It is necessary to diligently disseminate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong's thought, give publicity to the party's line, principles, and policies and do ideological and political work.

7. Be honest. One must be honest in performing one's official duties, and must never ask the party and people for personal fame and gain. "Be the first to show concern and the last to enjoy oneself." It is necessary to learn from the older generation of revolutionaries. "It is important to have an ideal, and also keep the world in mind. I want to work for all the people, and I deem it a shame to seek personal gain." (Poem by Chen Yi)

8. Do use one's legs. One must be constantly on the move, go to the grass-roots level and find out about the situation, and must not remain high above, losing contact with the masses, making subjective assumptions and giving arbitrary and impractical directions.

9. Do walk straight. One must stand upright and walk straight. "If you want to work with iron, you must be tough yourself." One must be as good as one's word and think and act in one and the same way. It is necessary to carry forward the party's fine work style and resolutely resist all kinds of unhealthy trends. It is necessary to uphold democratic centralism and not to allow any one person to have the final say, or what I say goes. It is necessary to uphold the party spirit and eradicate factionalism.

10. Do write truthfully. One must have the courage to seek truth from facts, "pick up the pen and write bluntly." It is necessary to tell the truth, reporting both the good news and the bad. It is necessary to adhere to the Marxist-Leninist writing style and resolutely do away with stereotyped party writing and officialese.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THEORIST YANG XIANZHEN TALKS ABOUT MARXIST THEORY

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 pp 12-13

[Article by A. Xiang [7093 6763] and Yuan Fa [6678 4099]: "Pay Full Attention to the Power of Theory--An Interview With Yang Xianzhen [2799 3759 3791]"

[Text] When we arrived at Comrade Yang Xianzhen's residence in the western suburb of Beijing at 8:30 on the morning of 8 December, he was already seated in the living room waiting for us. Yang is 90 years old, and his hair and eyebrows are all white, but he is hale and hearty, thinks clearly and talks volubly.

At the recently held national party conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said to new and veteran cadres: In the new situation, it is necessary to study Marxist theory diligently. In order to understand deeply Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call and increase our consciousness of the need to study Marxist theory, we asked Yang for advise. Yang has constantly pursued Marxist-Leninist theoretical studies for decades. He is a prestigious and accomplished theorist in our party.

Yang said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call is very important. Marxism is the theoretical basis of our guiding ideology and our guide to victory in revolution and construction. History has shown time and again that our revolutionary practice is guided by either the correct theory or the wrong theory. If we make mistakes on some major theoretical questions, our revolution and construction will suffer serious setbacks. Owing to the guidance of the erroneous theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," China suffered a decade of disaster of the "cultural revolution." This is a typical example of mistakes in theory leading to mistakes in practice.

Yang said: The reforms and the open policy have brought vigor and vitality to all fields and accelerated the development of the productive forces in China. Only by persisting in the reforms and adhering to the open policy will it be possible for China's four modernizations drive to succeed. This truth is being increasingly accepted by the whole party. However, the amount of theoretical thinking we have put in on the reform and open policy is not nearly enough. Or perhaps we still haven't had time to do some deep thinking on such questions as why must the socialist economic structure be reformed, why must a socialist country open itself to the outside world including the capitalist

countries, and so forth. Unless these questions are settled theoretically and thoroughly, our confidence and courage in carrying out reforms and implementing the open policy will be affected, and we may even shrink back in the face of reverses. Conversely, if the questions are made thoroughly and theoretically clear, our determination to implement the reforms and the open policy will be greatly strengthened. This is the most important reason why we should study theory now.

Secondly, Yang continued, studying theory will enable us to follow more closely the correct orientation of reform. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: Our four modernizations program is a socialist four modernizations program, and our reform of the economic structure is a socialist reform of the economic structure. This reminder by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is extremely important. Our reform is based on adherence to the four cardinal principles, the starting point and end result of the reform are both for the common prosperity of all the people, and the ultimate goal is to realize communism. Adhering to the four cardinal principles is not an empty slogan, but has its practical meaning. For example, since the reform, more decision-making power has been delegated to the lower levels, under the factory manager responsibility system factory managers now have more power, and various departments and units now have more money. Should the power be used to seek personal gain, or should "power be used for the public good" and to create more wealth for the country and people? Also for example, the open policy has enabled us to obtain advanced technology and management methods from abroad and make use of foreign investment, but it also gives the decadent bourgeois ideas an opportunity to make inroads. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: In the past few years, production has increased, but the pernicious influence of capitalism and feudalism still has not been reduced to the lowest possible level, and some evil practices, long disappeared after liberation, have revived. This should be taken seriously. In the past few years, the building of the spiritual civilization has been somewhat neglected. The reason is that we have paid less attention to ideals and discipline, while the forming of a communist world outlook and the study and grasp of Marxist theories are one and the same thing.

Yang Xianzhen was born in Yun County, Hubei Province. He joined the CPC in 1926. From that time on, he studied the Marxist philosophy. He said: "Marxist philosophy holds that the question of the relationship between thinking and being and between consciousness and nature is the supreme question of philosophy as a whole. Being is primary, thinking is secondary, and thinking is a reflection of being. Time and space are material forms of being. We live now in the 1980's of the 20th century on this land of China where a socialist system is practiced. Living in this time and space, we should have a corresponding consciousness of the times, that is, a socialist consciousness. Those who use their power to seek personal gain and appropriate public property are without a socialist consciousness of the times." His words are both humorous and profound.

Yang continued to say that the third meaning in studying theory is that with Marxist theory as the guide, many major problems in the four modernizations drive can be resolved more smoothly, for example, the relationship between macroeconomic control and microeconomic flexibility, between guidance by

planning and regulation by the market, between accumulation and consumption, and so forth. It is unrealistic and stupid to try to find ready-made answers from Marxist classics, and it is wrong to reject guidance by Marxist theory because ready-made answers cannot be found. Again it is Comrade Deng Xiaoping who put it so well: "We must have a good grasp of basic Marxist theory in light of the realities. Because this is the only way to increase our ability to apply its basic principles and methods to explore positively and solve the new basic political, economic, social, and cultural problems, pushing forward our cause and Marxist theory itself, while preventing some comrades, newly promoted young and middle-aged comrades in particular, from losing their bearings in the increasingly complicated struggle."

"Respected Comrade Yang, what special meaning do you think it is for the young and middle-aged cadres, who have recently been promoted to leading posts, to study theory?"

To this question of ours, Yang answered: Many of the young and middle-aged cadres were formerly engineers and technicians. They have professional knowledge and understand some technology and management in certain fields. Now they have become leading cadres, the range of their authority has expanded a great deal, and the situation they are faced with is much more complicated than before. Without a fairly good grasp of Marxist theory, they can hardly measure up to the heavy responsibility of leading the people in carrying out the four modernizations program. Stalin said: "In any working department of the state and party, the higher the political level and the degree of Marxist-Leninist consciousness of the working personnel are, the higher the efficiency of the work itself and the greater the result of the work will become. Conversely, the lower the political level and the Marxist-Leninist consciousness of the working personnel are, the more likely will they suffer setbacks and failures in work, the more likely will the working personnel themselves become philistine, shortsighted, and bogged down in routine matters, and the more likely will they become degenerates. This should be considered a theorem." Therefore, raising their own level of Marxist theory rather quickly is an extremely urgent task confronting the new cadres.

Yang picked up a copy of the 4 October RENMIN RIBAO from the tea table and turned to page 4. Pointing to an article by Comrade Li Huang [2621 5435] entitled "A Small Suggestion to the Secretary of the County Party Committee," he said: Li Huang suggested that the county party committee secretary should find time to study some basic Marxist theory and also acquire some general knowledge on the new technological revolution. It is a very good suggestion. I think it applies not only to county party committee secretaries, but even more so to senior cadres.

At this point, Yang criticized a phenomenon. He said that some units are unwilling to send their competent cadres to party schools for training, feeling that it would interfere with their work. This is not right. The leading cadres in major responsible positions in each area, department, and system should be sent to attend theoretical studies.

Yang had held a leading position in the Central Party School for a long time, trained a large number of senior and middle-level cadres and theoretical and

propaganda cadres for the party and done a great deal of fruitful work in disseminating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and raising the theoretical level of party cadres. In the decade of internal turmoil, he was persecuted by Lin Biao, Chen Boda, Kang Sheng, and the "gang of four," and was expelled from the party in 1975. On 6 November 1980, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee approved a decision of the CPC Central Committee Party School Committee on Yang's complete rehabilitation, repudiating all the labels imposed on him by Kang Sheng and the others, like "opposing Mao Zedong's thought" and so forth, and other trumped-up charges, restoring his party membership and clearing his name.

To receive us for the interview, Yang did some preparations. A lot of books, newspapers, and records were placed on the tea table before him. During the conversation with us, he often opened the books, newspapers, and records, expounded and proved his views with relevant writings by classical Marxist authors and other relevant materials, sometimes pointed out a paragraph for us to read and then explained it to us. He was kindly, amiable and easy of approach, and we felt deeply touched.

The conversation had continued for 2 and 1/2 hours, and Yang was still full of zest. In order not to overtax his strength, we rose to take leave. Before we left, Yang urged us: "You journalists should also diligently study basic Marxist theories and raise the standard of news reporting."

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CSO: 4005/283

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO INTRODUCES NEW INTERNATIONAL CURRENT AFFAIRS BOOK

HK201455 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Shen Li [3088 44539]: "A Window to the World--Introducing 'International Current Affairs Encyclopaedia 1979-1984'"]

[Text] Along with the implementation of the policy of opening up in our country, friendly and cooperative relations between our country and many other countries in the world have been developed. Our people have become more and more interested in international affairs. More and more people have opportunities to visit or to work in foreign countries, and more and more people have opportunities to contact people from all parts of the world.

In our international activities and in the study of current international affairs, we will be informed of many events which occurred previously in various countries and regions. If we know nothing, or very little, about these events, this may affect mutual understanding and the development of friendly cooperation with foreign people and we may even make fools of ourselves. However, it is never easy to find the cause and effect of various world events. Even professionals who deal with international, political, or economic affairs need a long time consulting a great deal of material in order to find out the time, place, relevant figures, and historical background of certain international events. Moreover, not all people have convenient access to such material. Facts show that our people are definitely in need of a comprehensive reference book which they can use in their work and study.

"International Current Affairs Encyclopaedia 1979-1984," which will soon be compiled by the international section of RENMIN RIBAO's editorial office and published by the Publishing House of World Knowledge, is such a practical reference book. The book brings together major international events in the political, economic, cultural, military, and technological fields in the five years between 1979 and 1984. It narrates these events in an objective way and in simple language. The compiler of this book pays special attention to the accuracy of time, place, and figures involved in the events. With such a book to hand, people can open a window to the world and may have knowledge of major international and national events occurring since World War II. They will not need to waste time consulting source materials. People who like to study international affairs may rapidly gain a general knowledge of complicated world current affairs and the relationship between various events, thus raising their interest and confidence in their studies. This will be a

necessary reference book for journalists, diplomats, tourist guides, people engaged in foreign trade or international economic affairs, researchers in international affairs institutes, political teachers, and students of international politics [word indistinct] economics in universities.

"International Current Affairs Encyclopaedia" will be revised every five to six years. It will provide important reference material for study of the history of international relations. It will be an indispensable book in various libraries.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISLAMIC INSTITUTE CELEBRATES 30TH ANNIVERSARY

OW191823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--More Islamic clergymen should be trained in China to unite Moslems throughout the country to work for the country's modernization. This call was issued today to the Beijing's Institute of Islamic Theology by Burhan Shahidi, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, at a meeting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the institute, held here this morning.

Burhan, 91, who is also honorary president of the China Islamic Association, urged Chinese Moslems to make new contributions to the cause of safeguarding world peace by strengthening their cultural and academic exchanges with Moslems of other countries and promoting mutual understanding and friendship.

The Institute of Islamic Theology is the only Moslem institute of higher learning in China. The school, housed in an Islamic-style building located on Niujie (Ox Street)--an area with a large number of Moslems in the southern part of Beijing--was founded in 1955 by the China Islamic Association. The president of the school is Haj Iliyas Shen Xiayi, vice president of the association.

Ma Weizhi, vice president of the institute, reviewed the school's 30-year history, saying that a total of about 200 people graduated from the school from 1955 to the early 1960's. But, he said, the institute closed for a dozen years owing to the "cultural revolution" which began in 1966.

The school restarted enrollment in 1982 and now has 104 Moslem students from various nationalities. During the 5-year course, the students study such subjects as the Koran, law, history of Islam, and Arabic.

According to reliable sources, similar institutes have been or will be set up in Ningxia, Gansu, Liaoning, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Yunnan, and Henan.

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CSO: 4000/110

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPORTS, PLA FIGURES ON TEAM SPIRIT IN SOCIETY

OW210930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)--Team spirit is needed to promote socialist morality and counter selfishness and other unhealthy influences, said a national volleyball star. National women's volleyball team captain Lang Ping told 8,000 people at the Great Hall of the People Thursday, that team spirit and determined selfless efforts by her comrades had helped them lift the World Cup last month.

She was addressing the first of a series of meetings in Beijing's "morale-boosting drive" in which 29 outstanding workers and sports people will report on their efforts to improve social conduct. Those asked to give the reports include cadres who have worked hard for the success of the economic reforms and who have fought corruption, and workers who have made outstanding contributions to social conduct and their work. Similar activities are being carried out in other parts of the country.

Meanwhile, members of a delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) heroes have wound up their round-the-country morale boosting tour, telling their experiences in their counterattacks in self-defense against Vietnamese invaders.

They traveled in 7 groups to 29 provinces and autonomous regions, giving 1,000 reports to more than 5 million people over the past 2 months. The reports were televised and broadcast through the radio to an estimated hundreds of millions of audience.

The reports, coupled with the cracking down on economic and other crimes, were regarded as an effective way to boost socialist ethics within the Communist Party and society at large and deal blows at all unhealthy tendencies. They have given and will give great impetus to the on-going economic reforms and the building of civilization, material, and other, said a spokesman for the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

He said that the activities should continue next year while efforts will continue to correct corruption and other malpractices in government offices and crack down on economic crimes.

/9365
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ANNUAL MEETING HELD--Beijing, 19 December (XINHUA)--The four day 1985 annual meeting of the Chinese International Law Society closed in Beijing today. Present at the meeting were more than 100 international law researchers and teachers, foreign affairs and foreign trade experts, scholars and staff members. They exchanged academic knowledge on such special topics as international law research in China and how it can serve world peace and development, diplomatic immunity, and China's foreign economic legislation. The annual meeting revised the constitution of the Chinese International Law Society and reelected its board of directors. Huan Xiang was elected president of the new board of directors. Wang Tiya, Ren Jianxin, Bi Jilong, Shao Tianren, Rui Mu, Wang Daohan, and Han Depei were elected vice presidents. Xu Hegao became the secretary general of the International Law Society.

[Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 19 Dec 85 OW]
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HU YAOBANG WRITES NAME--On 9 December, foundation stone for the construction of museum in memory of D.S. Kotni, a great internationalist, was laid in (Shannan) village in northern Tangxian County. General Secretary Hu Yaobang wrote the name of the museum. The date 9 December marked the 43rd anniversary of the death of Kotni. That day, Sun Guozhi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Zuwu, vice governor of the province; and Xu Chunxing, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, threw the ceremonial shovels of dirt for the foundation stone of the museum. More than 2,000 people participated in the ceremony for laying foundation stone. [Text] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85 SK] /12913

WOMEN'S HEALTH CONFERENCE--Shenyang, December 17 (XINHUA)--The death rates of pregnant and puerperal women in China have been reduced from 1.5 percent before liberation to 0.05 percent today, according to a Chinese women's conference on health which closed here yesterday. An official at the meeting also revealed the infant death rate in cities has been reduced to 2 percent and to 2.5 percent in the countryside. A hygienic network of women and children has been established among professional organizations and local health stations all over the country. Today, China boasts 26 children's hospitals, 2,720 children's and women's clinics, and 240 obstetrical and gynecological hospitals. This 5-day meeting is organized by the Chinese Medical Association (CMA) and the Public Health Ministry. Lin Jiamei, vice-chairman of CMA and the advisor to the Child Development Center of China attended the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 17 Dec 85] /9365

ADULT EDUCATION COMPULSORY EXAM--Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--Universities and colleges for adults will be required to institute a [word indistinct] unified entrance examination next year, according to Zou Shiyan, vice minister of the State Education Commission. They include television universities, colleges for workers and peasants, correspondence colleges, and evening schools approved by the State Council. China has established 1,200 adult colleges with 1.7 million students since 1979. This sector has become an important part of China's higher education system. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period (1981-1985), adult colleges have graduated 930,000 students. But Zou listed problems in adult education: some subjects are not associated with the students' work; they come to colleges simply to pursue diplomas; too many students are released from regular work. "If these problems are not tackled, they will hinder the healthy development of adult education," Zou said, "so, the country will tighten control over adult higher education." Zou stressed that adult education must put stress on quality instead of indiscriminately awarding diplomas. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 18 Dec 85] /9365

CSO: 4000/110

EAST REGION

ANHUI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW210628 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The 19th Session of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed on 19 December 1985. The meeting, which began on 13 December, was presided over by Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee.

The meeting heard and examined a report by Zhang Dawei, vice governor of Anhui Province, on reform of the urban economic system in the province and a report by Feng Jianhua, chief procurator of the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate, on inspecting and correcting the practice of prolonged detention of criminal suspects by public security, procuratorate, and judicial organs.

The meeting also heard a report by Wei Xinyi, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the inspection of educational work in the province by deputies to the provincial, city, and county congresses; an explanation by (Li Zhixiang), vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Affairs Commission of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the revised draft of the Anhui Provincial Provisional Regulations on Labor Protection and Supervision; and an explanation by (Chu Jin), deputy director of the Anhui Provincial Urban and Rural Development and Environmental Protection Department, on the province's Provisional Draft Regulations on the Administration and Development of Scenic Spots.

In discussing the report on inspection of educational work in the province, members of the Standing Committee believed that the situation in the province had become better than ever for educational development. They called on governments at all levels to further strengthen leadership over educational work, continue improving educational quality, and increase educational investment in order to speed up educational development.

The meeting approved the Anhui Provincial Provisional Regulations on Labor Protection and Supervision, adopted a resolution on handling criminal cases within the period stipulated by law, and approved some personnel appointments and removals. The meeting also initially examined the province's Provisional Draft Regulations on the Administration and Development of Scenic Spots, suggesting that departments concerned make further study and revision in accordance with the opinions offered by the meeting, and submit the draft for examination at the next meeting of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Wang Guangyu, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke at the closing session of the meeting. He demanded that the work of the Provincial People's Congress be carried out in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, that reform always be put above everything else, that we handle everything according to the law, that we persist in reforming scientific and technological work and insist on economic development, and that we strive to promote spiritual civilization and improve social atmosphere.

Also attending the meeting were Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Su Yu, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Kang Shijie, and Zheng Huaizhou. Present at the meeting were Vice Governors Wang Houhong and Yang Jike; (Zhao Huaizhen), secretary general of the Anhui Provincial Government; (Ma Chengrui), president of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court; and Feng Jianhua, chief procurator of the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate.

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CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES LEGAL KNOWLEDGE IN ANHUI

OW111213 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Station commentary: An Important Step Toward the Legal System]

[Text] Popularizing the elementary knowledge of law among all people is a very important strategic task stipulated by the new Constitution. It is a matter of prime importance in the political life of the Chinese people and an important component part of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. To fulfill this task well is of very great significance in promoting socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, developing the socialist spiritual and material civilizations, and striving for the realization of the party's goal and general task during the new period.

Recently, the party Central Committee and the State Council issued a circular, while the National People's Congress formally adopted a resolution, both calling for basically popularizing elementary legal knowledge among all citizens within 5 years or so. This is an important matter of the whole party, the whole army, and the people of the whole country and has a bearing on every citizen's immediate interests. All citizens who are capable of studying must study and understand elementary legal knowledge, abide by the law, apply the law, and work hard to fundamentally improve the social atmosphere, social order, and social security.

At present, we are facing a new period in the four modernizations. All our citizens wish to see our country thriving and prospering, our society growing stable and united, the people living and working in peace and contentment, and socialist modernization realized at an early date. The purpose of popularizing elementary legal knowledge among all citizens is to create a good atmosphere of ruling the country by law and doing everything in accordance with law so that our economic construction can make great headway.

As far as the people are concerned, popularization of elementary legal knowledge will enable them to understand and abide by the law and foster the idea of the legal system. But what is more important is that they will be able to apply the law as a weapon to struggle against all acts which violate the Constitution and the law and to safeguard a citizen's rights and interests. As for cadres at all levels, they must not only take the lead to observe

discipline and law, but also master the use of law as a means to manage economy and other activities. Therefore, popularizing elementary legal knowledge among all citizens is of great immediate importance and of profound historical significance.

Popularizing elementary legal knowledge is an important social project which we must firmly grasp by all means. We must make concerted efforts to guarantee the successful fulfillment of this honorable task.

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CSO: 4005/339

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS PLENUM 10 DEC

SK110458 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The Fifth Plenary Session of the First Provincial Advisory Commission was held in the Nanjiao Guesthouse, Jinan, on 10 December.

The main subjects for discussion were to review and sum up the 1985 work of the provincial Advisory Commission and to arrange the work for 1986.

The session was presided over by Su Yiran, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, and Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission. A total of 33 members attended the session.

From 4 to 9 December, members of the provincial Advisory Commission attended and observed the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee. They held: The plenary session was an important meeting. The 1986 work priorities of the provincial CPC Committee adopted at the session and the speeches of Comrades Liang Buting and Li Changan delivered at the session were of great significance in further seeking unity of thinking, clearly defining orientation, and having strong faith in and going all out for achieving the work in 1986. They unanimously supported this session.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the provincial Advisory Commission, Comrade Su Yiran summed up the 1985 work of the provincial Advisory Commission and arranged the work for 1986 in line with the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee.

He said: In 1986, we must continue studying the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theories and current policies, enthusiastically fulfill the tasks assigned by the provincial CPC Committee, and further achieve the investigation and study work and social work. Veteran cadres should exert their initiative in strengthening the education on ideals, morality, discipline, and revolutionary tradition among youngsters. We should sum up experience and further achieve the work of answering letters and receiving people's visits and the service work in other fields.

/12712

CSO: 4005/339

EAST REGION

PARTY SECRETARY ATTENDS CALLIGRAPHIC EXHIBITION OPENING

SK120422 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The second Shandong Provincial exhibition on veteran cadres' calligraphic, Chinese painting, and seal cutting works opened at the agricultural exhibition hall on 11 December.

Attending the opening ceremony and watching the exhibition were about 500 persons, including Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Su Yiran, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; as well as other provincial leading comrades, members of the Central Commission, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission staying in Jinan, provincial-level leading comrades who have retreated to the second or third line, representatives of retired cadres of various provincial-level departments, leading comrades of the Jinan city CPC Committee and government, and well-known calligraphists and painters.

Su Yiran, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, gave a speech at the opening ceremony. He said: Carrying out calligraphic and painting activities among veteran cadres is a very good thing. Such activities not only enable veteran cadres to have spiritual sustenance in their remaining years, but also help them develop a lofty temperament and interest and have a positive influence on people's sentiments, and enable the elderly to have good health and a long life. We should vigorously promote such beneficial activities. We hope that the veteran cadres management departments at all levels will pay attention to this work, sponsor more calligraphic and painting activities for veteran cadres, create conditions for them, and regularly organize activities similar to this one.

Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, cut ribbons for the exhibition. A total of 358 works by 353 comrades were on display. Among the calligraphists and painters, some were veteran Red Army soldiers and cadres who had participated in the first and second revolutionary wars in China, veteran fighters who had participated in the anti-Japanese war, and veteran comrades who had participated in work during the early period of the founding of the PRC.

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG CPC RECTIFICATION OFFICE HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY STYLE

SK150644 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 December in Jinan's Zhenzhuquan Auditorium, the Party Rectification Office of the provincial CPC Committee and the CPC Committee of organs at the provincial level held a meeting with the participation of party-member leading cadres of organs at the provincial level to plan for the work of improving work style and rectifying party style among various organs at the provincial level. The meeting called on the vast number of party-member cadres of the provincial-level organs to set an example for the people throughout the province in rectifying party style.

Yang Xingfu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, and Li Farong, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, attended and addressed the meeting. In his speech Comrade Yang Xingfu pointed out: The provincial-level organizations constitute the leading and working departments of the province. Fostering a fine climate among the provincial-level organizations is of extreme importance, and plays a decisive role in consolidating the achievements scored in party rectification and effecting a remarkable turn for the better in party style and the social climate.

Comrade Yang Xingfu stated: At present in consolidating the work style and rectifying party style, all provincial-level organizations should concentrate their efforts on investigating and checking such evil trends as abusing one's powers to serve his own interests, advocating liberalism, acting in defiance of the organization and discipline, squandering public funds, indulging in extravagance and waste, doing things in a bureaucratic way, and being irresponsible toward work. Meanwhile, all provincial-level organizations should institute the system of leaders assuming responsibility in rectifying party style and the system of making reports on the inspection of party style, should further establish and improve the system of strengthening the democratic and regular activities of party organizations, should strictly handle the financial systems, and should work out rules and regulations to which party members can adhere. Provincial-level organizations should also strengthen routine political and ideological work, promote the improvement of party style, continue to conduct education in party spirit, foster typical examples in rectifying party style by selecting the best, vigorously hold heart-to-heart talks, and conduct activities that leadership means giving service in order to regularize and systematize the activities of party organizations.

Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in rectifying party style, should volunteer to eliminate their own problems, should set an example in investigating and correcting their own shortcomings, and should actually improve their leadership skills in rectifying the work style of offices.

Comrade Li Farong also spoke at the meeting. In his speech he offered specific suggestions and demands for the provincial-level organizations in terms of improving office work style and rectifying party style.

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CSO: 4005/339

EAST REGION

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN ON FAMILY PLANNING WORK

OW150925 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] A family planning work conference for Xuzhou, Huaiyin, Lianyungang, and Yancheng Cities was held in Yencheng 13 December. Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, addressed the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Han Peixin fully affirmed the achievements in the province's family planning work. He said: The province's birthrate in 1984 was lowered to 1.042 percent, prefulfilling the national requirement for lowering the national birthrate to less than 1.5 percent. Comrade Han Peixin added: The province plans to maintain its population under the ceiling of 65.2 million people during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period through family planning work, and to maintain annual population growth under 1.0 percent. This is an arduous task.

On family planning work, Comrade Han Peixin called for properly understanding the relationship between population and social and economic development, socialist spiritual civilization, and national prosperity. Leading comrades of leading bodies must play a leading role and set an example in family planning work. Party and CYL members must also play an exemplary role in this work.

Comrade Han Peixin presented three specific requirements for the four cities in northern Jiangsu: 1. Continue to publicize the policy of one child for one couple--two in exceptional cases--and resolutely prevent couples from having more than two children; 2. improve scientific management in family planning work, and carry out the policy of relying mainly on propaganda, education, and contraception on a regular basis; 3. correctly carry out the party's various policies and regulations in family planning work, and improve workstyle and methods by refraining from giving arbitrary orders or using coercive means in order to cement ties between the party and the masses and promote stability and unity.

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CSO: 4005/339

EAST REGION

JIANGSU TO CONDUCT PARTY STYLE CHECKUP

OW111245 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] To implement the circular issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council aimed at solving some serious work-style problems presently existing in various organs, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting this afternoon in the Nanjing Great Hall of the People on conducting a general checkup on party style in various provincial organs. It was decided at the meeting that the general checkup on party style be carried out in all provincial party and government organs from now until the Spring Festival.

Attending the meeting were some 3,000 party cadres from provincial organs at and above the departmental level. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Gu Xiulian. Comrade Shen Daren delivered a speech.

Comrade Shen Daren said: The circular issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council has sharply and sternly pointed out the seriousness of the problems concerning work style now existing in various organs and the urgent need to correct these problems as early as possible. Certainly, unhealthy trends are found among a few people in our provincial organs. Some of these unhealthy trends are quite serious; others are in the process of development. For example, some organs have violated the regulations to purchase sedans to replace the vehicles they already have. Personnel sent abroad are not put under strict control, and some of them have even violated the discipline for foreign affairs. Tea parties, receptions, and commemorative meetings have become increasingly extravagant and ostentatious. A few units have even purposely arranged to have their meetings held on famous scenic spots so that the participants can go sight-seeing. Some organs have engaged in commercial activities and opened their own business enterprises, and party and government cadres have assumed concurrent posts in such enterprises. The above problems are indicative of the fact that corruption does exist among a few people in provincial organs, and this has seriously damaged the prestige of the party and government among the masses, marred our party style and the general mood of society, and shaken the people's confidence in the work of reform and the program of the four modernizations.

As for how to make a success of this party-style checkup, Comrade Shen Daren made five suggestions as follows:

1. Earnest efforts should be made to study the circular issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Party cadres of various organs at and above the departmental level, especially leading cadres at and above the bureau level, are required to take the lead in studying this circular. Members of party committees and leading party groups in various units should join the cadres, staff, and workers in studying the circular.
2. Self-examination will be the main measure to be adopted for this general checkup. All units are required to conduct a serious examination of themselves and find out the problems in accordance with each and every requirement stipulated in the circular issued by the central authorities.
3. Leading cadres of various organs should be the vanguard in this general checkup on party style.
4. It is imperative to resolutely correct the existing problems and do away with the practice of letting things go this time.
5. Efforts should be made to strictly enforce discipline and to establish and improve various regulations and rules.

Comrade Shen Daren said that the general checkup on party style would be carried out in two stages. The first stage, which begins now and will last 1 month, is for comrades to study the document, achieve unity in thinking, hold meetings on democratic life and on regular activities of party organizations, and find problems on their own initiative. The second stage will last from mid-January next year to the Spring Festival. During this stage, the problems that have been revealed will be dealt with and efforts will be made to establish necessary regulations and rules and to institute a responsibility system for ensuring good party style.

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CSO: 4005/339

EAST REGION

JIANGSU GOVERNOR AT UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY

OW200600 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] A meeting was held at the Wutaishan Gymnasium in Nanjing yesterday to mark the 70th anniversary of Hehai University.

The predecessor of the university was the Hehai Engineering College established in 1915, which was renamed Hehai Engineering University in 1924. It was our country's first institution of higher learning for training water conservancy engineers.

In the readjustment of colleges and departments after national liberation, the university was incorporated into the then newly established East China Water Conservancy Institute. With approval from higher authorities, Hehai University was officially reinstated in September of this year.

On 20 November, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, wrote the name for the university.

Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and electric power, attended and addressed the celebration meeting. On behalf of the Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, she congratulated the teachers, students, and workers of the Hehai University. Then she said: It is not enough for Hehai University only to have its name reinstated; it should also become a modern university capable of meeting the requirements of the four modernizations drive.

Governor Gu Xiulain also addressed the meeting.

Jiang Weiqing, Hui Yuyu, Kuang Yaming, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, and other leading comrades were present.

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CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

JIANGXI CONFERENCE ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW221821 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The provincial work conference on rural party rectification and the building of grassroots party organizations was held in Yongxiu County 14-17 December. The comrades earnestly studied the relevant directives and speeches by the CPC Central Committee and the central leaders, and the circular by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on planning rural party rectification work. They heard the guidelines of the national work conference on building rural grassroots party organizations. They also analyzed and studied the province's current situation in building the rural grassroots party organizations, summed up and exchanged experiences, and discussed ways to improve rural party rectification work and strengthen building of rural grassroots party organizations.

Decided by the provincial CPC Committee's Group for Guiding Party Rectification, the conference was jointly held by the Office for Party Rectification and the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee. The responsible persons of the organization departments and offices for guiding party rectification of the various prefectural and city CPC Committees and responsible comrades of the concerned counties and districts and grassroots party organizations--a total of more than 90 people--attended the conference. Four comrades of the East China Liaison Group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification also attended the conference. (Li Zhende), deputy head of the Liaison Group, spoke. Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and (Lu Xiuzhen), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and separately addressed the conference. (Xu Wenlou), member of the Group for Guiding Party Rectification of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summing-up speech.

In his speech comrade Liu Fangren first talked on the relationship between rural party rectification and the building of grassroots party organizations. He said: Rural party rectification and the building of grassroots party organization are closely related and an integral whole which cannot be divided. They are two sides of the same issue. The objectives, contents, and forms of the two are identical.

Comrade Liu Fangren stressed: In the course of party rectification in the rural areas, party committees at all levels must firmly implement the party's principles and policies and fully believe and rely on the political consciousness of the rank-and-file party members and cadres. They must uphold party rectification to ensure and promote reform and economic development.

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CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

FUJIAN ENDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW130955 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] According to our reporter Chen Li, a 4-day report meeting on party rectification work, held by the provincial CPC Committee, ended today in Fuzhou. The meeting emphasized studying the question of how to further implement the guidelines set at the National Conference of Party Delegates and the enlarged plenary session of the provincial CPC Committee so that party rectification work will proceed in greater depth among county-level organizations and enterprises.

Zhang Yumin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guiding group. He reviewed the party rectification work done over the last 6 months in various county-level organizations and presented a plan to further this work in the future.

Comrade Zhang Yumin said: The achievements made by county-level organizations in our province with regard to party rectification over the last 6 months are strikingly evident from the following: Party leadership has been intensified in all localities. The previous state of affairs of the party failing to take care of party affairs has been corrected and overcome. Principal leaders of many party committees have begun paying attention to party rectification work. Certain results have been achieved in correcting unhealthy trends, and breakthroughs have been made in investigating and dealing with major and important cases. Some longstanding problems have been resolved. However, we must not overrate these achievements. Particularly with regard to management of party affairs by the party and the need for strictness in managing such affairs, what we have done is not enough to meet the demands set by the National Conference of Party Delegates.

In line with the requirement set by the National Conference of Party Delegates that the party take care of party affairs and be strict in doing this, Comrade Zhang Yumin said, all prefectural and city CPC Committees must focus their attention on grasping the party rectification work in county-level organizations.

At the same time, Comrade Zhang Yumin urged county CPC Committees to concentrate efforts, first of all, on rectifying themselves. He said that they must

earnestly investigate and deal with serious unhealthy trends among party cadres, do a good job of party-member registration, and take necessary organizational measures against some party members in strict accordance with policies, pay close attention to checkups in this respect, and start making preparations for the party rectification in rural areas.

Wei Li, deputy director of the party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee, also addressed the meeting. He discussed the subject of party rectification in various enterprises.

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CSO: 4005/339

EAST REGION

BEGGING ELIMINATED IN PUTIAN COUNTY, FUJIAN

HK201307 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1359 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Report: "Putian County of Fujian Province basically succeeds in Putting an End to the Objectionable Practice of 'Begging Money' From Returned Overseas Chinese"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 19 December (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The general mood of society in Putian County, Fujian Province, which is the birthplace of many overseas Chinese, has greatly improved because of the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. In the past when overseas Chinese returned to Putian County, villagers would call at their doors to "take off straw sandals." Now, this old custom has basically been stopped.

A few years ago in Putian County, especially in Jiangkou Town where many overseas Chinese have their homes, the practice of "taking off straw sandals," a covert act of begging money, at the doors of the returned overseas Chinese, was very prevalent among some villagers. This gave a very bad impression to the overseas Chinese. This year, while carrying out education on loving the motherland and hometown, observing the law, and discipline among the masses, Putian County has basically succeeded in putting an end to this objectionable practice by taking some strong measures.

It was learned that most of the villagers who engaged in the practice of "taking off straw sandals" were those who loved ease and hated work, and so took begging as their profession. However, there were also some lonely old people, and handicapped people, among those engaged in the practice of "taking off straw sandals." Besides, the practice of vehicle drivers extorting money is also a covert act of "begging money." Putian County has taken strong measures to deal with these objectionable practices which seriously harm the social mood.

In order to put an end to the practice of begging, this year Putian County has allocated 100,000 yuan of special funds to help various townships build old folks' homes and welfare clinics. In the meantime, Putian County has invested 700,000 yuan in building for welfare factories which have provided jobs for over 100 handicapped people, thus not only solving the social problems but also creating wealth.

During the last six months, five "beggar's dens" have been demolished, beggars who wander hither and thither have been repatriated to their hometowns, and local beggars have returned to their original production units so that the general mood of society has been greatly improved.

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CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI SURVEYS RESIDENTS' LEISURE ACTIVITIES

OW051010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Shanghai, December 5 (by XINHUA correspondent Lou Baoheng) [dateline as received]--the first thing Zhou Ling does when she rushes home after work is to turn on her cassette recorder.

A worker in a soft drink factory in Shanghai, she likes listening to music while cooking supper.

After supper, her family of four would sit before a color television to watch news, music, dance and drama programs. Her father-in-law would return to his own room to watch sports on a black-and-white set as his five-year-old granddaughter insists on watching cartoons.

The husband, a worker in another factory, often reads in the evening.

This is typical of the sparetime activities of residents in this biggest industrial and port center of China's, according to a sample survey of 800 Shanghai families of different incomes, schooling and occupations.

The survey, carried out by the Shanghai Municipal Statistical Bureau, indicates that 98 percent of the residents participate in entertainment and sports, averaging 148 minutes every day.

They spend 87 minutes watching TV and listening to the radio, 43 minutes reading and 12 minutes playing sports.

But each Shanghai resident spends only six minutes a day in a cinema or theater. This means he or she sees a film or a theatrical performance once every two or three weeks.

Shanghai has 640 amateur artistic organizations and 1,600 amateur performance troupes, involving 100,000 people, double the 1981 figure.

The statistics of the Shanghai Council of Trade Unions show that there are 60,000 reading groups among workers. The 220,000 members persist in reading every day and each group holds a discussion every one or two weeks.

Local economists attribute the booming sparetime cultural activities in part to the growing income. The average employee in Shanghai earned 1,100 yuan in 1984, ranking first in China, and is expected to make 1,280 yuan this year.

Every 100 households have 113 television sets, including 23 color sets, and 63 cassette recorders, a growing number of families have cameras and pianos.

The development of the mass media has also promoted sparetime cultural activities. Shanghai published 40 kinds of newspapers, 400 magazines, and books under 3,800 titles for a total of 2.5 billion copies in 1984.

The Shanghai TV station broadcasts 110 hours a week.

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CSO: 4000/111

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF CPC CIRCULAR

OW100452 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The General Office of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the General Office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government recently issued a joint circular.

The municipal circular points out: The joint circular on solving some serious problems regarding the workstyle of party and government organs at present, issued by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, is very important to correcting current malpractices. The leading cadres of party and government organizations at all levels in Shanghai should set a good example in resolutely implementing it and daring to deal with problems. First, it is necessary to rapidly and resolutely stop the several serious unhealthy practices pointed out in the central circular. Then, we should seriously investigate the offenders to determine the nature of their problems and sternly deal with them according to party discipline or law.

The municipal circular says: Leading organs and leading cadres should be the first to implement the guidelines of the central circular. The Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Government have decided to organize personnel to investigate and study such problems as vying with each other to buy imported sedans to replace present vehicles; indiscriminately sending personnel abroad; squandering public funds through travel; extravagance and waste and giving dinner parties and gifts; and the malpractice of party and government cadres and their dependents seeking illicit income. The investigators should sum up the situation, clearly know the limits of specific policies, and make recommendations on how to handle the problems.

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CSO: 4005/339

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI EXPERIMENTS WITH EDUCATIONAL METHODS

OW190946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Shanghai, December 19 (XINHUA)--A boy who was expelled from school in Shanghai, yet won an international prize for an invention, has led to some revisions in the traditional educational methods.

A Shanghai education official noted that 16-year-old Mao Jialing was forced to drop out of high school in March for failure to pass several course examinations. Ironically, the boy's invention of a threader, a device for threading clotheslines or electrical wires, won two prizes at an exhibition of new inventions held in Geneva in April.

This has further aroused the argument in the city as to whether the students should be expected to mechanically memorize what they are taught or should they be encouraged to develop creativity.

More and more teachers in Shanghai primary and high schools are directing their attention to fostering the creative ability of their students instead of merely telling them to memorize.

The city education authorities have also been striving to reform the traditional middle and primary school education.

In the past year, Shanghai's 3,147 primary schools and 844 high schools have reduced their school hours for required courses and decreased students' homework.

Instead, the city offers after-school groups to help develop students' creativity. Nearly 10 percent of Shanghai's 1.4 million high and primary school students take part in the after-school groups, which study and do experiments in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, meteorology, electronics, computers, model airplanes, and other skills such as tailoring, typing in English, flower raising, mechanical drawing, and arts and crafts.

The city now has 83 children's palaces, centers, or scientific clubs. It has also opened a part-time school for young inventors. The drop-out prize winner Mao Jialing is a member of one of the children's centers.

Mao Jialing is now enrolled in the Jianping High School, which has provided the young inventor with 10-square-meters of floor space to use as a laboratory. Meanwhile, teachers at the school have helped him catch up in his classwork.

The shy young inventor is determined to catch up in his courses while continuing with his inventions. He revealed that he was going to work on a few new items, a toothbrush for traveling and a safe socket.

His masterpiece, the threader, was invented when he was 12 years old in order to help his grandmother who has difficulty in airing clothes.

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CS0: 4000/111

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG DEMOCRATIC PARTIES OFFER COURSES

OWO50822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Hangzhou, December 5 (XINHUA)--Nearly 95,000 government employees and workers in Zhejiang Province have since 1979 taken courses in 88 spare-time schools run by democratic parties.

At present, there are 81,800 trainees studying at the schools, set up by the non-communist parties to help train qualified personnel at the college and secondary technical school level.

The schools offer courses in liberal arts, science and engineering, medicine, agriculture, enterprise management, foreign languages and tourism management. Some are for up to four years.

Founders are retired members of China's non-communist democratic parties. Among them are industrialists, business people, specialists and scholars. They are eager to pass their knowledge on to younger people.

The schools were started using funds raised by the democratic party members. They rented classrooms from primary and middle schools and hired college instructors as part-time teachers.

Xu Peineng, a shop assistant at the Hangzhou Friendship Store, was promoted to the post of manager earlier this year, after she spent four years studying English at the Qianjiang spare-time school in the Zhejiang provincial capital of Hangzhou.

She is one of 6,800 graduates from the school founded six years ago by members of the Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce and the China Democratic National Construction Association. About 80 percent of the friendship store's assistants are now studying English at the school.

Of the 980 graduates from the school's accounting course, 227 have been granted the title of accountant and 45 promoted to be section chiefs or executives of businesses.

The Changzheng (Long March) School, run by members of the revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, has opened a two-year economic management course for the Hangzhou Cable Factory. Its first students were 32 factory executives and section chiefs.

The executives have streamlined management by applying what they learned. As a result, the cable factory was chosen one of the most efficient machine-building factories in Zhejiang Province last year.

The schools are also offering correspondence courses for accountants, secretaries and librarians. To date, 20,000 rural enterprise accountants have taken courses.

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CSO: 4000/111

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG ARRANGES RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW160526 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee recently made arrangements for the third group of units in the province to carry out second-stage party rectification.

The provincial party committee pointed out: Units carrying out party rectification in the province during this stage are township and town organizations as well as institutions under counties, districts, and townships (towns) (exclusive of district-, township-, and town-run factories, mines, and companies), in which party members total 300,000. Always remaining at the forefront of production and other work, the party organizations in such units are a bridge linking leading party bodies with the broad masses of party members in towns and rural villages as well as fighting citadels of the party that lead party members and their people there in undertaking socialist modernization.

Most party members and party organizations in this group of units carrying out party rectification are good or relatively good. Supporting the party's line, principles, and policies, they have played a positive role in carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy. However, many problems still exist in ideology, work style, and organization, which are quite incompatible with the requirements of the new situation and tasks. As for the problems in the party, we must realistically appraise them as they really are. It is wrong to exaggerate negative factors, and it will not help us solve problems by ignoring negative factors and covering up the dark side of things with the achievements in economic construction over the past several years. Due to their complacency, some leading cadres at or above the county level now practice a showy style of work and lack a profound understanding of the actual conditions in basic units and of the important and arduous task of party rectification in the third group of units. It is right for some leading cadres to guard against the past "leftist" practice in handling problems in the party. However, they merely cast their glances about and are weak and ineffective in criticizing mistakes, investigating and handling violations of the law and discipline, and cracking down on serious economic crimes. To carry out party rectification in this group of units effectively, it is therefore necessary for party committees at or above the county level, first of all, to get rid of complacency, showiness, and weakness and to fully understand that conscientiously and effectively carrying out party rectification in this group of units has an extremely important bearing

on implementing the guidelines laid down by the National Conference of Party Delegates, creating a favorable economic and social environment for the reform of the economic structure, and promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in the province. Only by doing so will it be possible to create conditions for carrying out party rectification in the next group of 700,000 party members among the residents in the urban and rural areas of the province.

The provincial party committee defined the basic tasks of party rectification in this group of units to be the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's style of work, the strengthening of discipline, and the purification of the party organization. The basic requirements are:

- 1) The ideological and political qualities of party members should be noticeably improved. In this regard, they should further foster their communist ideals, carry forward the pioneering spirit of working hard for the prosperity of the country, strengthen their spirit of serving the people, put the interests of the party and the people above everything else in doing everything, and conscientiously subordinate their own interests and those of their units to those of the state when the former conflict with the latter. They should have a clearer understanding of the law and discipline in order to abide by the law and by prohibitions, to follow orders, and to deal with law-breakers.
- 2) It is necessary to bring about a noticeable turn for the better in the party's style of work. In this regard, conspicuous problems, such as using one's power to seek personal gain, encroaching on the interests of the masses or the collective, building houses in violation of regulations, taking advantage of one's authority to become a shareholder, and eating dinners and accepting gifts given by others, should be solved. Those who have misappropriated public funds, diverted special funds to other purposes, or divided fines among themselves should be investigated and made to pay these back.
- 3) It is necessary to follow the correct guidelines for professional work further. In this regard, efforts should be made to correct the tendencies of forgetting all moral principles at the sight of profits or "putting money above everything else" and to improve some imperfect reform measures step by step. All enterprises and institutions should attach importance to their credit in society and their professional ethics.
- 4) Party building should be effectively strengthened. In this regard, the responsible persons of party organizations should devote their main energies to party work, the division of work between the party and the government should be more clearly defined, and ideological and political work should be further strengthened. The organizational life of the party should be improved, criticism and self-criticism should be practiced, and unity should be noticeably strengthened.

The provincial party committee also pointed out: The key to meeting the above requirements is to strengthen the education and training of party members. The method to be used is to call party members together for training in rotation. In this group of units, party rectification will be carried out in four phases. In the first phase, efforts should be made mainly to educate party members in ideals, discipline, and the purposes of the party in order to strengthen their party spirit and to enable them to correct various unhealthy tendencies conscientiously. In the second phase, efforts should be made mainly to conduct education on party style and discipline and on how to

be a qualified party member. At the same time, individual party members should do a good job in making comparison and examination. In the third phase, efforts should be made mainly to conduct education on the structural reform and the tasks of primary party organizations, to follow the correct guidelines for reform, and to do a good job in collective comparison and examination. In the fourth phase, efforts should be made mainly to conduct education on the purification of the party organization and to do a good job in taking organizational measures toward party members. Then, party members will be registered.

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CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

NANJING STUDENTS ASSIST LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

OW211012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Nanjing, December 21 (XINHUA)--Nanjing students advised the local government of Yancheng City in Northern Jiangsu Province to concentrate on developing its textile and food industries after conducting a social survey.

This was the result of one of 1,500 such surveys conducted by students of Nanjing University in activities aimed at involving them in society.

Some 80,000 students in the province set up more than 300 field study bases.

Over two years, they have made more than 700 scientific research findings with economic benefits worth two million yuan.

Students at Nanjing Agricultural University have answered 4,000 inquiries from rural young people studying by themselves. They have also trained 300 agro-technical management personnel.

At Nanjing Engineering College, students regard society as a "second classroom." The students' culture, science and technology associations, founded in 1982, now have 1,000 members, 25 branches, and three science and technology service centers.

Over the past few years, they have held 760 seminars and published 490 theses.

The East China Engineering Institute transferred five technology findings free of charge to the Yanan area at a national technical fair this year.

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CSO: 4000/111

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FUJIAN GOVERNOR MEETS PAPER EDITOR--Hu Ping, governor of Fujian Province, met with Chen Mojun, chief editor of Hong Kong's JINGJI DAOBAO, at the Xiamen Guesthouse on the morning of 27 November. Chen Binfan, vice provincial governor; Zou Erjun, mayor of Xiamen city; and Nan Jiang, deputy secretary-general of the provincial government, were on hand. According to another report, Hong Kong's JINGJI DAOBAO formally announced inauguration of an office in Xiamen, Fujian Province, on 27 November. Chief Editor Chen Mojun presided over the inauguration meeting. Vice Governor Chen Binfan attended and delivered his greeting message. He hoped that through inauguration of the office, JINGJI DAOBAO would play a still greater role in promoting economic exchanges between Fujian Province, Hong Kong, Macao; and the world. Some of the leaders of the various provincial departments, commissions, and offices who are attending the Fujian Provincial Investment Promotion Meeting, leaders of the Xiamen City Government, and representatives of the central, provincial, and city press circles attended the inauguration meeting. The office was established in Fuzhou. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /12712

XINGWEN PRAISES BUS CONDUCTOR--According to XINMIN WANBAO, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, wrote comments the day before yesterday on a letter sent to him by an out-of-town passenger commending a female conductor of Shanghai City Bus Route No. 71 for speaking Putonghua and being kind to passengers. The comments pointed out: Male and female conductors on buses and streetcars "should advocate speaking Putonghua and improving service." Vice Mayor Ni Tianzeng immediately passed the letter with Comrade Rui Xingwen's comments to the Shanghai Municipal Public Traffic Company and made the following suggestion: "Actively popularize Putonghua, improve service, and play a leading role throughout the municipality. Our comrades of the Public Traffic Company should be good guides for passengers from other parts of the country." [Excerpts] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 85 p 1 OW] /12712

FUJIAN PARTY NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION--The MINAN RIBAO [7044 0589 2480 1032] is scheduled to resume publication on a trial basis on 1 November after 16 years of hiatus. It will officially resume publication in Zhangzhou on 1 January 1986. Comrade Hu Qiaomu wrote the masthead for the paper. After resuming publication, the paper will be an organ of the Zhangzhou City party committee. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /12712

FUJIAN HIGHER EDUCATION--Fujian's higher education has developed rapidly during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The number of schools of higher education has increased to 65 from 27 in 1980. The development of professional education has been even faster. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the educational budget for provincial institutes of higher education exceeded 196 million yuan, and investment in capital construction exceeded 119 million yuan. During the 5-year period, school buildings, with a total floor space of 450,000 square meters, were completed. Today, institutes of higher education in Fujian have enrolled over 44,100 undergraduate students and over 1,000 graduate students. During the 5-year period, over 50,000 students graduated from colleges. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW] /12712

FUJIAN MARTYR MONUMENT--According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the construction of a monument in commemoration of martyr Mao Zetan began in Ruijin, the former CYC Capital, on 17 November. Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the name for the monument. Mao Zetan, younger brother of Comrade Mao Zedong, served as the commander of an independent Red Army division, secretary general of the Central Bureau of the CPC Soviet District, and secretary of the Fujian provincial CPC Committee. He died gloriously in protecting his comrades in arms during a battle in April 1935. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /12712

FILM OFFICIAL ON CONTROVERSIAL FILMS--According to a station report, (Chen Zhigu), deputy manager of the Shanghai Film Corporation, announced at Shanghai Normal University on the afternoon of 11 December that from now on controversial films of great ideological and artistic significance will be shown first in local universities to solicit opinions before they are shown to the public. (Chen Zhigu) made this remark when the film "Sunrise" was shown at the university. After the film was shown, manager (Wu Yigong) and other leading comrades of the Shanghai Film Corporation held a discussion meeting with director (Yu Benzhen) and actor (Wang Shihuai) of the film "Sunrise" and with students of the university. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 85 OW] /12712

YOUTH COMMENDATION MEETING GREETED--The Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee, the provincial Planning and Economic Committee and the provincial Trade Union Council held a meeting in Suzhou 14 December to commend 18 outstanding youth management groups and 18 outstanding theses on youth management. Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, entrusted by the Central Committee of the National CYL Committee sent a letter of greetings to the meeting. Over the past year, the provincial CYL Committee and two other units have jointly launched an emulation drive on management among the young workers of all the enterprises in the province. Six cities in the province have already set up young managers associations. And there are over 10,000 youth management groups playing active roles in the various factories, mines, and enterprises. Nearly 1,000 outstanding theses have been written by these youth management groups. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 85 OW] /12712

XUE JU ADDRESSES CADRES ON REFORM--Governor Xue Ju delivered a report on the current situation to some 2,000 cadres of provincial organs on the morning of 13 December. He urged the cadres to take the lead in being clear-headed reformers, consider the interest of the whole, stress unity, work for practical results, vie to make contributions, and strive to accomplish more next year. The report meeting was a part of the education in the current situation and existing policies carried out among the cadres of provincial organs by the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the party committee of provincial organs. To our knowledge, three or four more such report meetings will be held before the end of the year, and leading comrades concerned will give talks on the current situation and the principles and policies of reform at the forthcoming meetings. In today's report, Comrade Xue Ju reviewed Zhejiang's political and economic situation in 1985, cited the great achievements in reform, and pointed out present problems and the direction for next year's efforts. His convincing report won warm applause from the audience. The report meeting was presided over by Comrade Luo Dong, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Dec 85 OW] /12712

SHANDONG DOCUMENT ON UNITED FRONT WORK--Recently, the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the general office of the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial Establishment Commission [Bian Wei] jointly issued a document, calling for continued efforts to strengthen the organizational construction of United Front Work organizations and CPPCC organs of various prefectures, counties, cities, and districts. The document states: In line with the suggestion offered by a leading comrade of the provincial CPC Committee concerning the necessity for strengthening the organizational construction of various United Front Work and CPPCC organizations, every prefecture should establish its CPPCC work liaison group within the prefectural United Front Work Department, and should assign two cadres to take charge of this work. The document also demands: All county, city, and district CPPCC organizations in the province should further improve their organizational establishment, and may set up their sections and offices, which should be treated equally as the organizations with the CPC Committees and People's Governments at the same level. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 85 SK] /12712

BUTING MEETS OFFICE CADRES--Jinan, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--On 3 December, some 400 cadres of organs directly under Shandong Province left for 164 townships and towns in the province to assume 18-month leading posts there. More than a half of the cadres are going to economically underdeveloped areas with poor production conditions to help local people to get rid of poverty and become well off as quickly as possible. Before their departure, the cadres attended a short-term training session organized by the provincial party committee. Secretary Liang Buting and Deputy Secretary and Governor Li Changan met with the cadres, urging them to do a good job in investigation and study, promptly reflect the actual situation and local people's wishes to higher authorities, and make constructive suggestions so the province can exercise better and more effective leadership over the work. [By Yuan Wenzhong] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0239 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /12712

UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATES STUDENT MOVEMENT--According to a report by our correspondent Wang Zhilan, Jiangxi University held a forum on 2 December to mark the 50th anniversary of the December 9th Movement. At the forum, the participating students pledged that they would uphold the four basic principles, strive to improve their knowledge of modern science and technology and modern management, and dedicate themselves to the revitalization of China. A professor of the university's History Department explained the background of the December 9th Movement at that time and the historical importance of that movement. The participating students vied to speak at the forum. They said: We are happy people, but we will not forget that China is a developing country whose future is to be shaped by us. Only in an environment of stability and unity and with the joint efforts of all people is it possible for our country to fulfill its great plan. Today, if we are to inherit and carry forward the tradition of the December 9th Movement, we must act as a new generation of people who are imbued with high ideals, morally sound, and well educated and disciplined. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW] /12712

GOVERNOR MEETS SINGAPORE DELEGATION--On the evening of 26 November, Hu Ping, governor of Fujian Province, and Zou Erjun, mayor of Xiamen City, met with and feted the Singapore Government delegation headed by Cheong Wan, minister on national development, at the Yuehua Hotel in Xiamen. The hosts and guests had a cordial conversation and explored methods of friendly cooperation. Attending the meeting and the dinner were Wang Jinshui and An Li, vice mayors of the Xiamen City People's Government, and responsible persons of the concerned guarders of Fujian Province and Xiamen City. The Singapore Government delegation arrived in Xiamen from Shanghai by plane on the morning of 26 November. The guests will tour and visit Xiamen for 2 days. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /12712

GOVERNOR MEETS U.S. VICE CONSUL GENERAL--The Anhui provincial People's Government economic and trade delegation led by Governor Wang Yuzhao successfully ended its visits to the United States and Canada, and returned to Shanghai on 25 November. Governor Wang Yuzhao met with Mr Borich, vice consul general of U.S. Consulate General in Shanghai, at the Shanghai mansion on the evening of 26 November. At the meeting, Governor Wang Yuzhao praised the U.S. Consulate General in Shanghai for promoting economic, trade, scientific, and technological exchanges between Anhui Province and the United States, and for helping to consolidate and develop friendship ties between Anhui Province and the state of Maryland. Vice Consul General Borich said greater efforts will be put into this work in future. After the meeting, Governor Wang Yuzhao hosted a banquet in honor of Mr Borich and other officials of the Consulate General. Zhao Huaishou, secretary general of the provincial People's Government, attended the meeting and banquet. [Dispatch by Wu Jian from Shanghai] [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /12712

FANG ATTENDS PARTY PLENARY SESSION--The Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held the Fourth Plenary Session on 5 December. The session approved Wang Yaoting being additionally elected as Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission and (Luo Yu) being additionally elected as Standing Committee member of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

Attending the Plenary Session of the provincial party committee were Wang Gang, Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Luo Dong, Shen Guifang, Li Dexin and (Liu Qingzeng), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee residing in Hangzhou. Members of the provincial Advisory Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission attended the session as nonvoters. The Advisory Commission of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held the Third Plenary Session on 5 December, and additionally elected Comrade Wang Yaoting as Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission. The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held the Fourth Plenary Session on 5 December and additionally elected Comrade (Luo Yu) as Standing Committee member of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. After elections, Comrade Chen Fawen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /12712

JIANGXI PICTORIAL RESUMES PUBLICATION--The JIANGXI HUABAO [JIANGXI PICTORIAL] has resumed publication in Nanchang today. Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Bai Dongcai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, wrote inscriptions for the magazine. Governor Ni Xiance also wrote an inscription. He hoped that the JIANGXI HUABAO would take root in the province and become popular in the country and in the world, so that more people would understand and love Jiangxi. The JIANGXI HUABAO started in 1905 and suspended publication in 1961. In January 1985, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee officially approved resumption of publication of the JIANGXI HUABAO. Under the column, entitled: "Jiangxi's Old Liberated Area Under Construction," are pictures showing central leading comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Hu Qili, Hao Jianxiu, and Gu Mu, who inspected Jiangxi and concerned themselves with the people in the province. Nearly 20 pictorial magazine publication houses in China, including the People's Pictorial Publication House, the Shanghai Pictorial Publication House, and the Xinjiang Pictorial Publication House, sent cables and letters to the JIANGXI HUABAO to congratulate it on resumption of publication. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW] /12712

HAN PEIXIN CUTS RIBBON AT EXHIBITION--The Jiangsu exhibition of college students' achievements in social practice opened at Nanjing College of Engineering on 8 December. Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, cut the ribbon at the exhibition. The more than 16,000 achievements of 55 institutes of higher learning on display at the exhibition fully demonstrate the results scored by contemporary college students in applying their book knowledge to social practice. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 85 OW] /12712

CSO: 4005/338

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG ON ADULT EDUCATION, INVIGORATING ECONOMY

HK180735 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts of Mao Zhiyong's article: "Strengthen Adult Education, Invigorate Hunan's Economy" in the journal CHENGCAI ZHILU"]

[Text] In his article, published in the journal CHENGCAI ZHILU [the way to become useful persons], provincial CPC committee secretary Mao Zhiyong points out that CPC committees and governments at all levels must grasp education just as they grasp economic construction, and grasp adult education just as they grasp general education.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong says that since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued, in 1981, a decision on strengthening worker and staff education, the province has resumed and developed adult education, achieving gratifying results. Some 13 million cadres, staff, workers, and peasants have been trained to a certain degree in cultural, scientific, technological, and professional knowledge. The training of cadres is developing toward a regular system. About 1 million young and middle-aged workers and staff in cities have made up missed cultural and technical lessons. Of the workers and staff, 80 percent have passed examinations. The strengthening of adult education among young and middle-aged peasants has vigorously promoted the development of the rural commodity economy and agricultural production.

On the relationship between current adult education and the grand target of building the four modernizations, Comrade Mao Zhiyong says that Comrade Hu Yaobang recently put forth a tentative idea on three steps in building China into a modernized socialist power. 1) By the end of this century, quadruple the total industrial and agricultural output value of the country as compared with 1980 and build China into a socialist country of a comparatively well-off level. 2) By the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, build China into a middle-level developed country. 3) By the 100th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, build China into a top-level, rich and prosperous socialist power. To attain these targets, the first step is the foundation. To fulfill the plan set out in the first step, we must rely on the current workers and staff and the existing business operators. They will be the direct creators of the material wealth in the 15 years from now until the end of the century, and the builders of the two civilizations. Therefore, vigorously strengthening adult education is not only very necessary, but is also an

urgent task. CPC committees and governments at all levels must firmly grasp adult education, and must rapidly develop adult education in the province during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

On intellectual exploitation and economic invigoration, Comrade Mao Zhiyong emphatically points out that placing cultural construction, which focuses on developing education, science, and technology, in an extremely important position is a necessary prerequisite for economic invigoration. We must recognize that the technological level of the current population is a prerequisite for developing production. In the enterprises owned by the whole people in the province, senior technological personnel account for only 3.75 percent of the total number of workers and staff. The percentage is even lower in the No 2 light industrial enterprises, with only 0.47 percent of senior technological personnel among the total number of workers and staff. Of all the workers and staff in the province, those who have reached only junior middle school student level or lower account for 58 percent at present; while those whose technical level is grade 13 or lower account for about 60 percent. This position is unsuited to the strategic task of invigorating Hunan's economy. According to the plan worked out by the CPC Central Committee, the focus of our country's economic construction in the next few years should be shifted from construction of new enterprises to transformation of existing enterprises. This will correspond with China's national conditions and will achieve rapid and good economic results with less investment. We are thus required to strengthen adult education and provide proper technical training to workers and staff.

In the conclusion of his article Comrade Mao Zhiyong points out that the whole country, lower and upper levels alike, is now implementing the spirit of the national conference of party delegates. CPC committees and governments at all levels must have a strategic vision, must grasp education just as they grasp economic construction, and must grasp adult education just as they grasp general education, and make strenuous efforts to remove obstacles to, and overcome difficulties in, developing adult education so as to train more and better talented people for economic construction and to make good preparations in human resources for economic construction.

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CSO: 4005/328

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WORKING FOR FOUR MODERNIZATIONS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpts of 11 November HENAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Emulate Each Other in Contribution"]

[Text] A man is always after something so long as he lives in this world. Therefore, it is also normal that he will find himself competing with others.

However, the important question is what to compete for and in what way? It often reflects one aspect of a person's world outlook and mental state.

We are for "competition in contributions," that is, to compete with each other in loyalty to the party, the motherland and the socialist cause, and specifically to see the extent to which one's heart and might are dedicated to the party, the motherland, and the socialist cause and how great one's contributions are. Why do we put the stress on "competition in contributions?"

It is because some things, such as qualifications, jobs, treatment, wages, and so forth, cannot and should not be compared. These things are often formed by historical and practical factors and different circumstances in each area and unit. In the final analysis, they involve no more than certain personal interests. If one's eyes are fixed on "money" alone and always argue about treatment--Oh, my wage is 75, but yours is 80, and why should you make more than I do?--the more comparisons one makes, the angrier one is likely to get. In fact, what's so great about 80 yuan? Is it only worth 80 yuan to be a communist party member, a revolutionary cadre, or a revolutionary worker? No. If someone says that you are worth only 80 yuan, you will feel insulted. There is a Chinese saying: "Greed is like a valley that can never be filled." If a man is preoccupied with personal gain, his greed will be like a deep valley that can hardly ever be filled. Therefore, things like wages and treatment cannot and should not be compared. Limited by our present conditions, there are problems that cannot be solved, comparison or no comparison. In such cases, isn't it true that the more comparisons one makes, the more discouraged and annoyed one will feel? In his book "How to Be a Good Communist," Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out: "Our party members should not have any personal goal independent of the party's interests." He said: "In the party and among the people, he is the first to hear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and he competes with others not for personal comforts but in revolutionary work

and the spirit of hard struggle and plain living." Since we have taken the vow to dedicate ourselves to the communist cause, we should emulate Lei Feng in setting high standards for work but low standards for living and, like Zhang Haidi, strive to make greater contributions to society.

Of course, the spirit of hard struggle and plain living and competition in contributions to the motherland and the people we advocate is entirely different from the asceticism preached by the "gang of four." The purpose of the grand blueprint to quadruple total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century and the series of concrete principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee is all for the prosperity of the country and the people. As far as the present is concerned, our living standard is low, and our wages and housing are less than adequate. There is no need to conceal these things. What good will it do, if we merely feel angry when we think of these problems? So long as our cause forges ahead vigorously, we should not let ourselves be bothered by such questions as whether we have 9 square meters or 15 square meters of housing or whether our wage is 75 yuan or 80 yuan, because these problems are not difficult to solve. During the decade of internal turmoil, the national economy was on the verge of collapse, and what kind of life did countless numbers of families have? In the 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the national economy has quickly recovered and developed; new housing units have sprung up like bamboo shoots after spring rain; wages of workers and staff members have been increased time and again; and high-grade household electrical appliances such as television sets, washing machines, radio-cassette recorders and so forth are finding their way into the common people's homes. Aren't these facts? People who have come through this historical period have seen it all. Therefore, we should arrive at this conclusion: If our country and our cause have a great future, our personal life too will have a great future.

It takes a long view to take a far-reaching scenery all in. For the more brilliant future of the motherland and for the happiness of our 1 billion people--including ourselves, of course--everyone of us should take a broad and long-term view, work hard, conscientiously and in a down-to-earth manner and see who can make greater contributions to the four modernizations drive.

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CSO: 4005/280

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FORUM OF INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION ENDS IN HUBEI

HK180255 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] On 12 December, at the concluding session of the national forum of some industrial institutes of higher education on education reforms, Zhu Kaixuan, vice chairman of the State Education Commission, pointed out: The institutes of higher education should not blindly pursue high standards and comprehensiveness of specialized courses. Instead, they must act in a down-to-earth manner and suit measures to local conditions, and train various kinds of high-quality qualified personnel for the state.

Comrade Zhu Kaixuan said: At present, some institutes blindly upgrade themselves, from polytechnic schools to institutions of higher education, or from institutions of higher education to postgraduate courses. Many institutes blindly pursue perfect and high standards and develop comprehensive graduate courses irrespective of the needs of the state and their local conditions. We should pay close attention to this situation. During education reforms, the institutes of higher education must not confuse the training of high-quality qualified personnel with the improvement of high standards and the expansion of specialized courses. Instead, they should proceed from the local conditions and work out their goals. They should resolutely adopt measures to do well in education reforms, so as to train various kinds of high-quality qualified personnel for the state's four modernizations.

The national forum of some industrial institutes of higher education on education reforms was convened from 7 to 12 December. Responsible comrades of 59 industrial institutes of higher education attended the forum.

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CSO: 4005/328

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK201242 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Excerpts] From 15 to 17 December in Wenchang County, the Hainan Regional CPC Discipline Inspection Committee held a meeting of the responsible persons of the county and city discipline inspection committees in the Han nationality area to implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, to relay the spirit of the conferences of the secretaries of provincial, city, and prefectural CPC discipline inspection committees, and to exchange information and experiences in investigating and dealing with important and major cases and in building party style.

(Dong Fanyuan), deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee, and (Pan Qiongxiang), Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee member and secretary of the Regional CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

Through study and exchanging experiences, the participants held that after carrying out our party rectification and correcting malpractices in the preceding stage, party style has been greatly improved, but the task is still very arduous. In building spiritual civilization, it is necessary to pay attention to bringing about a basic turn for the better in party style and general social mood. Improving party style is the key to improving the general social mood. Discipline inspection committees must focus their work on grasping the improvement of party style, strengthen political and ideological work, enforce party discipline resolutely, curb malpractices, and strive for a basic turn for the better in party style and the general social mood in the next 2 years. CPC committees at all levels must earnestly study the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, raise their consciousness in grasping the building of spiritual civilization and party style. Leaders No 1 and No 2 of CPC committees at all levels must personally grasp the work. Leading cadres must set a good example. It is necessary to resolutely curb the malpractices of seeking private interest, doing business, and making inspection tours of Hong Kong and foreign countries by taking advantage of one's power or position. While setting good examples, it is also necessary to deal with bad examples, so as to bring into play both positive and negative roles. It is necessary to grasp the building of the discipline inspection contingent, to pay serious attention to investigating and dealing with important and major cases, to speed up the handling of old cases, and to create a new situation in discipline inspection work.

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CSO: 4005/328

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG EMPHASIZES POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS

HK220740 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by Liu Xing [0491 2502] and Chen Xinyu [7115 1800 1342]: "Xie Fei, Deputy Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Stresses the Importance of Political and Ideological Work at a Provincial Forum on Political and Ideological Work in Schools"]

[Text] Xie Fei, deputy secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee proposes: The basic task of ideological and political work in schools is rendering service to bring up qualified people with moral, intellectual, and physical quality. He made this proposal at the Guangdong provincial forum on ideological and political work in schools, held today. Xie Fei holds that it is necessary to raise the ideological and political work in schools to a new level, and that it is imperative to do a good job in dealing with the "five combinations":

--Combining the teaching of knowledge about science and culture with ideological and political education. According to him, the schools should be strict in regard to scholarly research and teaching. The teachers should be good at selecting those points combining the transfer of knowledge with ideological education, in order that the students may be influenced and inspired in their ideology and moral character while studying all subjects.

--Combining instillation with guidance in ideological and political education. The schools should not only instill the students with Marxist tenets, helping them to master the spiritual essence of Marxism and understanding the party line, principles, and policies, but also guide them in self-education.

--Combining constant ideological and political work with solving ideological problems in regard to certain trends. Apart from conducting education in Marxist-Leninist theories, communist ideals, moral character, the current situation and policies, and the legal system and discipline, the schools should conduct education among the students based on their problems in regard to certain trends in different periods of time. Educational workers should go deep among the students, be their bosom friends, master promptly what is in their minds, and solve the problems in their minds.

--Combining ideological and political education with solving the practical problems of the students. The school leadership should overcome bureaucratism. They should place themselves among the students, and improve teaching, administration, and the conditions for the students' studies and lives in earnest.

--Combining ideological and political education in school with that outside school. Apart from organizing the CYL organizations, the students' unions, the teachers' union, and the personnel of the administration, teaching, and rear service of the school, a good job should be done in cooperation with the students' families and society in order to bring into play the positive factors of every aspect.

In conclusion, Xie Fei emphatically pointed out that the major leading cadres of party organizations of the schools should do a good job in exerting all their efforts to grasp ideological and political work, bring into play the positive factors of all aspects, and exert joint efforts in grasping the work. It is particularly necessary to set up a steady, influential, and powerful contingent of political teachers who will exert a subtle influence on the students with their faith, moral character, talent, and style through their classes, guidance, and correction of the students' homework.

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CSO: 4005/328

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN PARTY WORKSTYLE IMPROVEMENT--The provincial discipline inspection commission held a meeting on 20 December which demanded that all units tangibly improve the workstyle of the organs, get rid of all rottenness, and make positive contributions to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood. Sun Renqing, deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, spoke at the meeting. He said: Henan has scored a certain degree of success in rectifying organ workstyle in recent years. However, the problems pointed out by the central circular exist everywhere in the party and government organs in Henan in varying degrees. The party organizations at all levels must fully appreciate the gravity of the problems and the importance of solving them. We must immediately curb certain seriously unhealthy trends that are still spreading. They must be severely dealt with as soon as they are discovered. All departments and units must seriously analyze the reasons for the problems unearthed and draw up effective measures to tangibly improve organ workstyle. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 85] /9365

VETERAN CADRE MEETING--The hall of the Guangzhou Military Region presented a lively scene this morning, as over 1,000 retired veteran cadres from all parts of the province and the provincial organs gathered together to discuss how to give play to their remaining energies after retirement. Lin Ruo, Wang Ning, Zheng Guoxiong, Wang Zongchun, Liang Lingguang, and Luo Tian, responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, advisory commission, people's congress standing committee, government, CPPCC, and discipline inspection commission, visited the veteran comrades at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Dec 85] /9365

FORUM ON CREATION OF DRAMAS--At a forum of the provinces in the south-central region on the creation of dramas which opened in Guangzhou yesterday morning, the famous dramatist Cao Yu said: There is now a gleam of hope in the dramatic crisis. So long as we do well in grasping the creation of dramas and write dramas which reflect the times and are deeply loved by the masses, we can pass the severe winter of the crisis and enter the spring season when flowers blossom. This forum of five provinces in the south-central region on the creation of dramas is being held to promote the prosperity and development of the creation of dramas in the five provinces. Famous dramatists in our country including Cao Yu and Wu Zuguang, Zhang Ying, secretary of the Chinese Dramatists' Association Party Group attended this forum on invitation. Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, and Yang Yingbin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the forum to extend greetings. [Text] [Guangzhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Dec 85] /9365

CSO: 4005/328

NORTHEAST REGION

LI ZEMIN SPEAKS AT MUSICIAN'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

SK180143 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] A report meeting was held at the Zhonghua Theater this morning to commemorate the 70th birth anniversary of (An Bo), a noted revolutionary musician, was jointly held by seven units, including the Chinese Musicians Association and the Propaganda Department of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee.

Li Zemin, Shen Xianhui, Liu Yiyun, Zhang Tiejun, Lin Sheng, Lu Ji, Li Huanzhi, and Li Huang, as well as (Li Rongting), wife of Comrade (An Bo), attended the report meeting. Lin Yan, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the report meeting. Shen Xianhui, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, first introduced Comrade (An Bo's) life history at the meeting.

Li Zemin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, called on the broad masses of artists and writers to learn from Comrade (An Bo), to always bear in mind the interests of the nation, to foster a high sense of responsibility, to sing in praise of the new era and the new life, to always place themselves amid the people, and to write good works that reflect the new look of the present age.

Also speaking at the report meeting were Lu Ji, honorary chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association; Li Haunzhi, chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association; (Ding Ling), chairman of the Liaoning branch of the Chinese Musicians Association; and (Li Rongting), wife of Comrade (An Bo).

/12232

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHEAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

SK160216 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] The 6th Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 16th meeting in Changchun on 14 December.

A total of 33 people attended the meeting, including Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Huo Mingguang, Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Cui Lin, Wang Jiren, Yu Ruihuang, Dong Su, Renqinzhamusu, and Zhu Jianghang, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Attending the meeting as observers were Gao Dezhan, governor, Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court and the relevant provincial departments, and responsible persons of the various city and autonomous prefectural People's Congress Standing Committees, and the Baicheng Prefectural office.

Comrade Zhao Xiu presided over the plenary meeting held on the morning of 14 December. Comrade Huo Mingguang relayed the guidelines of the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th NPC, and the speech of Chairman Peng Zhen at a forum of responsible persons of the various provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal People's Congress Standing Committees.

In the afternoon, the committee members held group discussions regarding Chairman Peng Zhen's speech.

/12232

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK200546 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] The 16th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Jilin Provincial People's Congress ended in Changchun on the afternoon of 19 December, after a 6-day session. Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

During the meeting, the committee members conscientiously studied and discussed the guidelines of the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th NPC, and the speech of Chairman Peng Zhen at a forum of responsible persons of the various provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal People's Congress Standing Committees; discussed and adopted the regulations on protecting and managing Jilin Province's campus and school buildings; and discussed a report on the implementation of this year's provincial economic and social development plans and a report on the implementation of the 1985 financial budget. The committee members were satisfied with these two reports and unanimously held that the province's implementation of the 1985 overall plans has been good and the situation has been gratifying. We have reaped a fairly good harvest in a year of serious natural disasters. Such an achievement is much better than we expected. However, even under this excellent situation, we should be sober-minded, notice the existing problems, and guard against boastfulness. By so doing, we can exert persistent efforts to work better and to further develop the province's excellent situation. The committee members also examined and discussed a report on dealing blows to serious economic offences, and a report on implementing the pharmaceutical management law throughout the province. They held that the province's procuratorial organs at all levels have done much in dealing blows to serious economic offences and have scored certain achievements. However, we should further analyze the reasons for the rampant serious economic crimes; purposefully adopt measures to solve the problems of failing to follow the laws, strictly enforce laws, and deal with law-breakers; strengthen the building of the legal system; and achieve greater success in dealing blows to serious economic offences.

While examining and discussing the report on the province's implementation of the pharmaceutical management law, the committee members fully affirmed the work done by the pharmaceutical and public health departments at all levels and put forward some opinions and suggestions.

In conclusion, the meeting examined and adopted a namelist on the appointment and removal of personnel.

Attending the meeting were Huo Mingguang, Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Cui Lin, Wang Jiren, Yu Ruihuang, Dong Su, Renqinzhamusu, and Zhu Jinghang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, totaling 33 persons.

Attending the meeting as observers were Liu Yunzhao, vice governor; Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible persons of the provincial Higher People's Court and the relevant departments of the provincial government; and the responsible persons of the various city and autonomous prefectural People's Congress Standing Committees, and of the Baicheng Prefectural office.

/12232

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CONFERENCE ON PERFECTING POPULATION POLICY

SK050108 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] On 3 December, at the provincial family planning work conference sponsored by the provincial government, Jing Bowen, vice governor of the provincial government, stressed that our province should perfect the policies on family planning work and strive to bring the natural population growth rate under control at about 7 per thousand in 1986, and the total population should reach about 33.6 million in 1986.

In his work report to the conference, Vice Governor Jing Bowen pointed out: During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, our province has made notable achievements in birth control. In order to further perfect the policies on family planning work, the province will launch the pilot work in Fuyu County and Heihe City from the end of this January. Through the pilot work, a married woman at the child-bearing age in the village with only one child, and having had no unplanned births for 1 year, will be allowed to have a second child when her first child has reached the age of 6. In some selected villages, a fertile woman in the township or village at or above the age of 30 with only one girl baby around the age of 3, and having had no unplanned births for 1 year or so, will be allowed to have a second child. The people of minority nationalities and cities and towns should continue to implement the current regulations.

/12232

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHEAST REGION

SENTENCES HANDED DOWN IN HARBIN FERRY ACCIDENT

OWO51316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Harbin, 5 December (XINHUA)--One man was sentenced to death, another to death with a 2-year reprieve and 2 others to prison terms for causing a ferry boat accident in which at least 161 people got drowned.

The sentences were handed down by the Harbin Intermediate People's Court Tuesday. The disaster occurred on 18 August when the ferry was crossing the Songhua River from a scenic spot on the northern bank.

The court said today 29-year-old Qu Shuting, who was sentenced to death, and 31-year-old Wu Yundong, who got death with reprieve, caused the accident when they deliberately quarrelled with the ferry's pilot, detracting [as received] his attention.

It said 161 bodies were recovered from the Songhua River after the boat sank and 10 passengers were still listed as missing.

A total of 238 people, 236 passengers and 2 crew members, were on board the boat when the accident occurred. It was overloaded at the time, having taken on 71 more passengers than capacity.

Qu Shuting, a crew member of the ship of the Harbin shipping company, was drunk when he boarded the ferry. He was sentenced for hooliganism and robberies committed earlier.

Wu Yundong, an odd-job man at a primary school, was also sentenced for hooliganism.

The court said Qu pleaded not guilty to the charges and Wu pleaded guilty.

The two other men found guilty and sentenced to prison terms were Zhang Hongren and Li Guangzhou, both pilots on the boat.

Zhang's regular job was an engine man but he was acting as pilot when the accident happened. He was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for disrupting river traffic.

Li was given a sentence of 5 years for neglect of duty. He was the pilot on duty when the accident occurred but had turned the helm over to Zhang so that he could go ashore for lunch.

The mayor of Harbin had a demerit recorded by the provincial government for the ferry accident.

/12232

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPC OFFICIAL ON RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

SK190940 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Recorded Speech by Gao Zi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission: "Struggle for a Fundamental Improvement in Party Style"--date and place of speech not given]

[Text] Party style is a major issue which greatly concerns the whole party and all the people. Viewing the current situation in party style, our province has actually effected a turn for the better in party style since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Some localities have even witnessed remarkable and fundamental improvements in party style. Over the past few years party organizations at all levels have made unremitting efforts to rectify party style, have checked some evil trends, have accumulated some stirring experiences, and have brought about many collective and individual outstanding deeds in rectifying party style [word indistinct] evil trends. All these constitute the main trend of our party, and there is no need to speak more about them.

Now I will emphatically speak on the main problem in party style and the measures for rectifying party style. We must notice that although some improvements have been made in party style, the improvements are not great enough and many problems still remain, with some problems being very serious. For instance, some government organs have illegally used foreign exchange to purchase a great quantity of cars; some leading cadres have vied with each other in changing their luxurious cars; some cadres have concocted various pretexts to go abroad for sightseeing or have toured from place to place by using public funds; some leading comrades as well as their children and spouses have taken advantage of their powers and positions to engage in trade and seek profits; and some cadres have indulged in giving banquets and gifts, pursuing ostentation and extravagance, displaying their wealth, and levying unwarranted extra fees from the people. All such evil trends have ignited public indignation.

Although such malpractices have taken place among only a small number of party members and cadres, they have produced an extremely bad influence, seriously damaged the prestige of the party and government among the masses, and corrupted the party style and social values. Therefore, we must mobilize the whole party to engage in correcting all unhealthy trends in line with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee. At present by placing the stress on rectifying party style, we should not indulge in abstract, empty and general talk. We

should also adopt a series of resolute and effective measures. First, leading organs and cadres should take the lead in correcting malpractices, with each level bringing about the next lower level. Many of the current evil trends proceed from the leading organs and cadres. There is a saying that when those above behave unworthy, those below will do the same. Therefore, our current work must be aimed at correcting the malpractices among those at the high levels. At present party and government organizations as well as leading cadres at all levels must conscientiously implement the emergency circulars of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, inspect and improve their workstyle, eliminate all corrosive phenomena, refrain from big and empty talk, and actually set examples for the nonparty masses and lower levels with practical and convincing behavior so that they can truly take the lead in rectifying party style.

Second, we should regard the rectification of party style as the central content of the current party rectification. Those units which are carrying out party rectification should regard the correction of unhealthy trends as a breakthrough for doing party rectification well, should conduct rectification and correction simultaneously, and should pay attention to practical results. Those units which have failed to correct unhealthy trends of their leading bodies and leading cadres should not be accepted nor be allowed to register. All those units which have already completed their party rectification should review their work, and should assign some time to continue the study of the party rectification documents. Those units which have not corrected all their unhealthy trends should continue to correct them.

Third, we should attend to the self-improvement of leading bodies. Leading bodies of party organizations at all levels should improve the system of holding meetings through democratic activities, should investigate and inspect their own party style by themselves, should conduct criticism and self-criticism, should accept supervision from the large number of the masses, and should actually give play to their role as a powerful fighting force. As for those leading bodies which are too weak and listless to tackle hard and difficult cases, which have been unable to solve evil trends for a long time, and which really have no fighting capacity, their staff should be reshuffled or dismissed, if necessary, without any leniency. No one who has indulged in evil trends will be allowed to enter leading bodies. All those members of leading bodies who have indulged in serious malpractices and refused to correct their mistakes should be resolutely dismissed or transferred.

Fourth, we should concentrate on investigating and dealing with major and appalling cases. At present our focus should be placed on the correction of malpractices; those malpractices which have already been corrected should not be allowed to be repeated. CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the investigation and handling of major and appalling cases. Principal leaders should personally attend to the investigation and handling of those major and difficult cases confronting numerous obstructions. As for those localities and units where unhealthy trends are rampant and major and appalling cases have not been dealt with for a long time, not only should the lawbreakers and criminals be dealt with, but the related principal leaders should be held to account. Those leaders who have actually shielded and protected lawbreakers and criminals should be severely punished according to party discipline and state laws.

Fifth, we should rigorously enforce party discipline and should have the courage to take up and cope with unhealthy trends. All those who have indulged in evil trends and violated party discipline should be severely investigated and dealt with. In particular, those cases involving leading cadres should be investigated and dealt with even more severely, by giving them criticism and punishment or by bringing them to justice as the case may require. On no account should we give unprincipled protection to leading cadres, give more lenient treatment to higher-ranking cadres, and merely deal with lower-level officials with the exception of higher-ranking officials. Now there is a bad atmosphere--that is, pleading for mercy for somebody. When a person commits mistakes, many departments will appear to plead for mercy for him, and even some party organizations and leading cadres at higher levels also appear to plead for mercy and shoulder the burden for him in violation of principle, thus preventing many problems from being solved. From now on, those who appear personally to plead for mercy for others should also be held to account. We must strive to attain the goal that everybody is equal before the law and thoroughly eliminate such an unhealthy atmosphere as sparing the feelings of somebody to the neglect of the truth and the party spirit.

/12232

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG SCORES GRATIFYING ACHIEVEMENTS IN FAMILY PLANNING

SK131114 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Our province's investigation and research into the situation of population growth and the number of women of child-bearing age among 1 million persons was recently concluded. Some 3,915 indexes and 100,000 pieces of data show that our province has scored gratifying achievements in family planning work during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. This investigation was the first of its kind in China. It received great attention and high opinions from the relevant departments of the state.

Last June the provincial Family Planning Commission organized an investigation team of some 4,000 persons and devoted a period of 5 months to conducting an investigation among 1 million people in 11 cities and counties throughout the province. The investigation results from seven fields show that our province has scored remarkable achievements in bringing the population under control during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

1. Our province has successfully passed its first birth peak, which resulted from giving births blindly during the 1950's. The birth rate has gradually declined every year, and the natural population growth rate has been stabilized at about 10 per thousand.
2. The party and government departments at all levels have included family planning work on their agenda and persisted in grasping production and family planning simultaneously.
3. In line with actual needs, the various localities have established family planning propaganda and education organs as well as technical guidance organs, with a total of some 1,200 specialized personnel.

/12232
CSO: 4005/337

NORTHWEST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CPC OFFICIAL'S REPORT ON PARTY STYLE

SK120716 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] This afternoon at Harbin's Beifang Mansion, Xie Yong, deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, gave a report on party style to more than 1,000 party-member cadres of the organs directly under the province. He urged these party-member cadres to enhance their confidence and determination, and strive to bring about a fundamental improvement in party style in 2 years.

Comrade Xie Yong analyzed the situation in party style throughout the province. He said: As far as the situation in party style of the province is concerned, our party style has increasingly improved every year thanks to the hard work of the party members throughout the province. In some aspects of work and in some departments, remarkable improvement has been achieved, and a great amount of work has been done and substantial results secured in correcting unhealthy trends.

Comrade Xie Yong continued: Improvement of party style is reflected mainly in four aspects. First, the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts has been restored and determined. Second, inner-party political life is normal, regular party activities are sound, the democratic atmosphere is vigorous. Party members' thinking is vigorous, and everyone dares to express their views. Third, the practice of criticism and self-criticism is being restored, the party's combat capability is continuously improved, a great number of fine party members and fine cadres who dare to struggle against bad tendencies have emerged, and new and old unhealthy trends have been resisted or basically eliminated in some cases. Fourth, the quality of party members has shown improvement, most party members have enhanced their sense of party spirit and discipline and given more play to their vanguard and exemplary role, and the party's lofty image is being restored. The party style of our province has shown remarkable improvement in some aspects, but it has not been fundamentally improved. Unhealthy trends within the party are still very serious, and the phenomena of corruption and corrosion actually exist. They include, to name the major ones, abusing power for selfish interest, putting money above everything else, and seeking material benefits.

Comrade Xie Yong held: Major obstacles to the fundamental improvement in party style are negligence of ideological and political work and the education in

party spirit; some party members' blunted sense of party spirit; relaxed control and ineffective supervision in carrying out reform, which enabled some people to avail themselves of the loopholes; a failure to run the party strictly; and a common phenomenon in which party organizations do not take charge of party affairs.

In his report, Comrade Xie Yong emphasized the specific measures for fundamentally improving party style. He said: Correcting unhealthy trends and improving party style require the concerted efforts of the entire party, and should be begun in all fields. However, the key is that leading persons at all levels, from higher levels downward, should act as examples and supervise and lead the next lower levels so that a situation in which the entire party pays attention to party style can be truly created. At present an issue should be resolved if we are to further make the entire party pay attention to party style. That is, we should educate leading cadres at all levels to clearly understand the situation and enhance their sense of urgency and responsibility in improving party style. A county CPC Committee secretary put it well: We should improve ourselves to truly gain the leadership over the work of improving party style, arouse our spirit to gain the initiative, and abide by discipline strictly to gain the command. We should conscientiously carry out party rectification, base the fundamental improvement of party style on party rectification, conduct strict quality checks, and resolutely see to it that when party rectification is completed, a fundamental turn for the better will also be achieved in party style.

Units which have already carried out party rectification should take remedial measures. The provincial CPC Committee recently decided that units of the provincial, prefectural, and city organs which had already carried out party rectification should review their work to see if they still have the several serious problems in office workstyle as pointed out by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and devote 2 months to examining, sorting out, and correcting the problem units which are carrying out party rectification should uphold high standard and strict demands. Without achieving a fundamental improvement in party style, their party rectification work cannot be approved. Some of the unhealthy trends exposed in the course of the present party rectification carried out by county-level organs involve provincial, city, and prefectural organs take remedial measures. Grassroots units where party rectification has not begun should continue to correct their problems before party rectification. Rural areas should clarify two types of problems and consolidate one field of work. They should begin from clarifying economic problems, conscientiously correct unhealthy trends, improve party style, and make good preparations for party rectification. We should intensify the education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline, and exert more efforts in solving problems permanently. We should run the party more strictly, and enforce party discipline strictly. We should do more solid work, and solve the problems in party style in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Xie Yong concluded: The CPC Central Committee has definite principles and the greatest determination to fundamentally improve party style. At present there are many favorable conditions for a fundamental improvement. As long as we make the best use of them, exert concerted efforts throughout

the party, and attend to the work conscientiously, we will certainly achieve the goal of fundamentally improving party style in 2 years.

He urged provincial organs to clearly define their own tasks, set examples for various localities to follow in improving party style, and fully play their exemplary role.

/12232

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS--The Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decided to appoint Wen Yuchao [3306 3768 6389] as director of the provincial Judicial Department; Lian Chengzhi [6647 2110 2535] as director of the provincial Communications Department; Zou Xianggun [6760 0686 5028] as director of the provincial Price Bureau; Yuan Xueshan [5913 1331 0810] as director of the provincial Grain Bureau; and Li Baosen [2621 1405 2773] as director of the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau; and decided to remove Zhang Wenli [1728 2429 4409] from the post of director of the provincial Communications Department; Qi Zhenhua [2058 2182 5478] from the post of vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 85 p 1 SK] /12232

JILIN DEMOCRACY COMMITTEE PLENUM--The third enlarged plenary session of the First Jilin Provincial Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy was held in Changchun from 5 to 6 December. The session relayed the the guidelines of the national meeting of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce on commending advanced collectives and individuals serving the four modernizations, and the guidelines of the forum of responsible persons of some local organizations sponsored by the Central Committee of China Association for Promoting Democracy; and discussed and made arrangements for the work for 1986. Zhu Jingheng, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, presided over and summed up the session. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Dec 85 SK] /12232

JILIN RECTIFIES BUREAUCRACY--Changchun, 10 December (XINHUA)--Editor's note: Beginning in August this year, Jilin Province started activities to learn from and examine the "to lead means to serve" campaign among offices directly under the provincial authorities. Results have been quite good. The office of the committee recently affirmed the province's efforts saying that party and government organizations at all levels should learn from the province's experience [end note] The provincial CPC Committee and government said that this campaign is only beginning, that there are still many problems concerning work style in these offices, and that lower levels still have complaints. The provincial authorities plan to intensify this campaign in the course of implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 10 Dec 85 OW] /12232

20 January 1986

LIAONING FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE--The provincial family planning work conference, which concluded recently in Xincheng, stressed that the focus of the present family planning work is on strictly controlling unplanned births while giving preferential treatment to rural households who have only one daughter by allowing them to have a second child. The conference urged: All localities should organically combine the propaganda on one child per couple with self-education, and conduct successful ideological work among [at] rural households which have only one son, and among couples who are allowed to have a second child but who have not reached the stipulated age for bearing the second child so that they will not have unplanned births or give birth to the second earlier. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Dec 85 SK] /12232

LIAONING NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS COMMISSION--The 3-day third enlarged meeting of the Liaoning Provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission concluded in Shenyang this afternoon. The meeting summarized the province's nationalities work, analyzed the current situation in the province's nationalities work, studied future tasks for the work, and organized the provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission composed of 28 members. (La Xinmun), director of the provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission, gave a work report at the meeting. He said: New breakthroughs have been achieved in the province's nationalities work over the past 2 years. At present, the province has restored or established 137 townships and towns of minority nationalities; and primary and middle schools for minority nationalities have increased from 384 in 1981 to 933, with their students increasing from 80,800 to 168,000. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Dec 85 SK] /12232

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG'S ISMAIL AMAT INTERVIEWED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 pp 14-15

[Article by Li Xianguo [2621 3807 0948]: "Further Develop 'East-West Mutual Help'--an Interview With Ismail Amat, chairman of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has made considerable progress in economic and technical cooperation with fraternal provinces and municipalities. It has successively established numerous types of cooperative relations with 26 provinces and municipalities, which have begun to show notable economic results. According to statistics, as of the end of 1984, Xinjiang's production value increased by 123 million yuan, and tax and profit increased by 22 million yuan.

Owing to historical and geographic reasons, China's eastern coastal areas are economically more developed, while the western minority nationality regions are rather backward economically. How should the east and the west further promote cooperation and embark on the road toward common prosperity? For an answer, this reporter paid a visit to Comrade Ismail Amat, secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region CPC Committee and chairman of the Autonomous Region People's Government.

Ismail Amat, 50, was born to a poor Uygur peasant family on the southern edge of the Takla Makan Desert. He is one of the first group of outstanding cadres of minority nationalities trained by New China. Appointed county head at age 24, secretary of the regional CPC committee at 37, and elected chairman of the regional people's government at 44, he has long experience in administrative and economic work.

"Our great motherland is a unitary multinational state, and the economic and cultural interflows among our fraternal nationalities go back to ancient times," thus Ismail Amat began his talk to the reporter. "Since the Han and Tang dynasties, the economic and cultural ties between the interior and Xinjiang and between the Han nationality and the Uygur, Kazak, Mongol, Hui, Kirgiz, and other minority nationalities have never been interrupted. The Han people's advanced technology helped promote Xinjiang's economic development, while the outstanding cultures of Xinjiang's minority nationalities were absorbed by the

Han people, and together we created the brilliant history of the great motherland. However, in the long process of social development, the gap between Xinjiang and the interior and especially the eastern coastal areas gradually widened, and Xinjiang fell behind. After the founding of New China, to eliminate the de facto inequality left over from the old society, the party and state in the 1950's and early 1960's organized large quantities of manpower and material resources to support Xinjiang, and earth-shaking changes took place in the region. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the shift of the work emphasis and the implementation of the policy of "opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy," the economic contacts between Xinjiang and the interior have become more frequent and extensive. What began as simple economic cooperation has now developed into a 'four-in-one' cooperative relationship."

"What is the 'four-in-one'?" asked the reporter.

"The so-called 'four-in-one' means all-round cooperation in the four areas of funds, equipment, technology, and trained personnel."

Then Comrade Ismail Amat reviewed the past few years' experience in attracting investment from the outside and strengthening cooperation locally.

He said: "Xinjiang is richly endowed by nature with abundant coal, iron, petroleum, rare metal and nonmetal resources, and also abound in cotton, wool, pelts, hops and so forth. However, Xinjiang is a border region with long communication lines and a rather low technological and management level. After fully studying our own advantages and disadvantages, we gradually arrived at a principle for economic cooperation with other regions, that is, we must make attractive offers of preferential treatment to make it worthwhile for others to come to Xinjiang. In short, we must let the areas and enterprises which come to Xinjiang to invest, run factories and develop economic and technical cooperation to make more money."

"Wouldn't preferential terms to others mean losses to Xinjiang?"

"To tell the truth, we did worry about losses at first. However, in a world of constant developments, particularly with the research and development of new energy sources and new materials at home and abroad, it is no longer possible for us to remain conservative and go slow. According to forecast by some experts, in 50 to 100 years from now, coal, petroleum, and natural gas will lose their past glamor and greatly drop in value as a result of the development and utilization of solar, tidal, and atomic energy. Even though such predictions have not yet been proven by facts, we cannot afford not to be warned by them."

"Just 10 years ago, mica, which is plentiful in Xinjiang, was a commodity in great demand and short supply elsewhere. But, owing to the appearance of artificial mica in the market in recent years, some of our mica factories have been forced to close down or turn to other lines of production. Therefore, we have learned our lesson and come to understand the wisdom in "letting the water flow as fast as possible." This has made us hasten our pace in opening

to the outside world and economic cooperation. The following are the main features of what we have done.

"1. The scope of cooperation has been expanding gradually from industry to capital construction, communications, agriculture and animal husbandry, science and technology, education, public health and other fields."

"2. Cooperation is not only limited to specific projects, but has developed into long-term links and support programs between provinces and regions and among prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties. In the past few years, Xinjiang has made agreements with fraternal provinces and municipalities on more than 1,400 cooperation projects, and similar agreements were concluded among prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties on more than 1,300 cooperation projects."

"3. Economic cooperation has accelerated the interflow of trained personnel. According to statistics, up to the present, Xinjiang has sent more than 1,000 specialists in various fields on observation and study tours to fraternal provinces and municipalities, and more than 900 minority nationality students and teachers have been sent to the interior for further training or advanced studies. More than 500 professional people have come to Xinjiang from fraternal provinces and municipalities to pass on skills and help in construction, and more than 120 college teachers have gone to the north and south of the Tian Shan to give lectures and pass on knowledge."

At this point, Ismail Amat said with a gesture: All this has made us understand deeply that the economic links of "east-west mutual help" have begun to tie the people of all our nationalities together more closely than ever, laying a more solid and reliable foundation for the idea that "the Han people cannot do without the minority nationalities, nor can the minority nationalities do without the Han people" and adding new substance and vitality to national unity. The flow of funds, technology, and trained personnel from the eastern coastal areas into the western minority nationality regions has enhanced the west's "blood-producing ability" and accelerated the west's development, progress, and prosperity. The west's abundant natural resources and vast market have also effectively supported the development of the eastern coastal areas. There are many success stories in this area. For example, Miqan County at the northern foot of the Tian Shan was formerly a place with a serious problem of alkali soil, and its per capita income was only about 100 yuan. In the past few years, the county has established long-term stable cooperation relations with 25 units in 9 interior provinces and municipalities, under which 7.9 million yuan of funds, 30 items of technology and more than 100 trained personnel have been brought to the county. As a result, the number of rural township enterprises here has quickly grown to over 300. In 1984, the total output value of the county's rural township enterprises increased sharply to 48 million yuan, a 59 percent increase over 1983. The total income of the county's rural township enterprises has greatly surpassed its total agricultural income. The development of rural township enterprises has also liberated a large number of rural workers from the land. One-third of the peasants are now engaged all the year round in production and business activities of the rural township enterprises, another one-third of the peasants are engaged in seasonal

industrial processing work, and thus land has begun to be concentrated under skilled farm hands. Last year, the county's rural per capita income increased to 503 yuan, and the county joined the ranks of China's rich counties. At the same time, Miqian County has also supported the development of the units in economic cooperation with it with its own abundant natural resources and special farm and animal products.

Ismail Amat said in conclusion: If we persist in doing it, it will not take long for such economic cooperation to enable the east and the west to "fly side by side."

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

COMMANDER XIANG SHOZHUI ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW151040 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 85 p 1

[By Zhu Zhengping and Wang Haozhong]

[Text] According to a report by this newspaper, the Nanjing Military Region should do a good job in taking the lead in fulfilling a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style. Party committees and organizations of units at and above the divisional level throughout the region that have carried out party rectification should proceed with make-up classes stressing rectification of the party's work style. These were the demands put forward by Xiang Shouzhui, secretary of the Nanjing Military Region CPC Committee and commander of the Nanjing Military Region, at the party rectification education preparation meeting which ended yesterday.

When discussing plans for party rectification make-up classes stressing rectification of the party's work style, commander Xiang Shouzhui pointed out that not long ago General Political Department Director Yu Qiuli demanded that the Nanjing Military Region take the lead in fulfilling a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style; therefore, the region should do a good job in taking such a lead. Xiang Shouzhui said: Currently, problems still exist in party work style, and there are relatively tremendous difficulties in correcting some of them. However, we should realize that the party work style is developing in a favorable direction, representing its intrinsic nature and symbolizing the main current and fundamental tendency. Our party's line is correct and its leadership is strong. As a result of 2 years of party rectification, some healthy tendencies have been corrected to various extents. In particular, the broad masses of party members have enhanced their consciousness, and the market for unhealthy tendencies has become smaller than before. We should be fully confident that, with the efforts of comrades in the whole party, a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style can be completely accomplished.

Comrade Xiang Shouzhui said: The key to fulfilling a fundamental turn for the better in party work style lies with party committees and organizations at and above divisional level taking the lead and leading cadres at all levels taking

action in person. With their own problems corrected, leaders will have an inspirational and persuasive power. He demanded that, in rectifying the party's work style, party committees and organizations at and above the divisional[?level] should first correct those most primary unhealthy tendencies and those arousing the greatest dissatisfaction from the masses, for example, problems involving violations of the party line, principles, and policies; violations of the "guiding principles"; seeking personal profits through official powers; attacking and carrying out reprisals; committing fraudulent activities; and problems incurring serious losses to the interests of the state and the people. Any unhealthy tendencies should be resolutely corrected as soon as they are discovered, regardless of who is involved.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA ENGAGES IN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW242339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 23 Dec 85

[By reporter Liu Huinian]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--The People's Liberation Army has undertaken peaceful construction. Armymen have actively participated in national construction and made new, important contributions. The masses praise them, saying: Our armymen "are heroes when they defend the motherland and vanguards when they engage in peaceful construction."

According to the PLA General Political Department, over the past few years, the PLA has engaged in more than 10,000 state projects, including that of drawing water from the Luanhe for Tianjin and local large, medium-sized and small projects, offering more than 110 million workdays and using more than 2 million machines and vehicles.

The PLA has directly participated in the state's peaceful construction on an unprecedentedly large scale. This fully proves that the PLA subordinates itself to, and serve the needs of, the important task of national construction, and signifies that the PLA has undertaken peaceful construction. Today, all army men and people in the country are devoting themselves to the four modernizations. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, has repeatedly stressed, at meetings of high-ranking Army cadres that the Army must subordinate itself to the needs of national construction and try even harder to support and engage in national economic construction.

It is precisely under the guidance of this correct ideology that the PLA has rapidly transferred to peaceful construction. The scale at which the army men engage in construction, the scope of projects, and the variety of ways to support construction are all unprecedented. In the past, most of our army men helped local people do manual labor or did good turns. Today, organic units march to construction sites to directly help construct key state projects, including those of drawing water from the Luanhe for Tianjin, the Shengli Oilfield, the Huolinhe opencut coal mine and the extension of Zhanjiang Harbor in Guangdong. In constructing these projects, PLA units have shouldered herculean tasks. Many units have given manpower and material resources to help local governments deal with emergencies, develop production, build highways and power stations, open mines, afforest land, and beautify the environment. When Liaoning was stricken with extraordinarily heavy floods this year, our army men fought shoulder to shoulder with the people to provide

disaster relief, build roads and bridges, and safeguard and guarantee the normal production of the Liaohe oilfield, the Liaohe chemical fertilizer plant, and other key state enterprises. On grasslands in Nei Monggol, hydrological and geological units made efforts to locate water resources and sink wells for local herdsmen to help them develop animal husbandry. Many units stationed in Fujian and southwest China actively harnessed local rivers and built hydro-power stations. In early 1983, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called for PLA units stationed in northwest China to work hard for 20 years to help local authorities afforest northwest China to benefit coming generations. The vast number of commanders and fighters surmounted numerous difficulties to plant grass and trees on the loess plateau, in the Gobi Desert and on the border defense front and make many barren lands green. They also actively participated in the construction of the key state afforestation project--the shelter-belts in northeast, north, and northwest China.

While engaged in construction of various projects, our army men feared neither hardship nor fatigue and even sacrificed their lives. They bravely undertook heavy tasks and indomitably surmounted difficulties. To make more contributions to the state, they suffered great hardship, sweated a lot, and sometimes worked more than 10 hours a day. Sometimes one man had to do the work of several. The army men who built the Tianshan Highway and the Ngari Plateau Highway in north Xizang had to conquer the extremely cold, oxygen-deficient, snow-clad mountains and suffer untold hardships. While engaged in the construction of strenuous, difficult, and perilous projects, many fighters pressed forward with indomitable will, and heroically sacrificed their precious lives.

PLA units brought into full play their technical predominance and vigorously supported national construction. The Air Force assigned aircraft to help various localities sow seeds in the local afforestation campaign, and to airlift construction material. The Navy dispatched technicians to help local authorities build docks, while the PLA engineer units helped the local authorities in demolition work. Military industrial production departments also vigorously turned out more products for civilian use, and transferred technology from military industry to local industries for development of the national economy.

In order to help localities solve problems in developing production, PLA units took the initiative in making room for the local industries, or shared military facilities with them in support of national construction. Many military airports, harbors, docks, special railway lines, barracks, warehouses, areas and PLA hospitals are already open to civilians to serve local construction work.

Moreover, PLA units carried out their work creatively in training competent people for construction and promoting socialist spiritual civilization in order to support the nation in doing construction work for peaceful purposes. While carrying out military training, PLA units have, in recent years, organized cadres and fighters to broaden their knowledge in culture and science, and master various production skills. Having accepted vocational and technical training of all types, many cadres and fighters have become "qualified people, useful in both military and civilian industries," who can "take up the gun

to fight or take off their uniform to engage in construction." Statistics compiled by a department concerned shows that, since last year, the number of "qualified people who are useful in both military and civilian industries" among retired armymen assigned to various civilian jobs throughout the country has reached 500,000. These people have played a significant role in developing the four modernizations' program.

In order to develop spiritual and material civilization simultaneously, PLA units have actively developed various activities to promote socialist spiritual civilization in the new period, with the joint efforts of armymen and civilians. With the education of communist ideas as its main task, the tens of thousands of centers throughout the country built to promote socialist spiritual civilization with the joint efforts of armymen and civilians, have vigorously developed spiritual civilization, and brought about an improvement in the general mood of society. Activities to develop spiritual civilization with the joint efforts of the armymen and civilians, constitute a new, important contribution by the PLA to peaceful construction.

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CSO: 4005/343

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA SUPPORTS STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW221159 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Despite drastic personnel decrease this year because of the strength-reduction reorganization, the PLA has continued to take part in and support state economic construction with great enthusiasm. PLA units this year have on their own accord committed themselves to building nearly 100 key state and local construction projects, of which most are energy and communications projects urgently needed in China.

More than 10,000 commanders and fighters from Army units of the Jinan Military Region and Navy and Air Force units rapidly and satisfactorily accomplished their tasks in support of the second-stage construction of Shengli oilfield. PLA units also made gratifying achievements in building the Northern Xinjiang Railroad, the Lhasa-Gonggar, Fuzhou-Xiamen and Shanghai-Jiaxing Highways, (Byuquan) harbor in Yingkou, the (Xiangyang) tunnel in Chongqing, and the Tianjin gas project.

Considering overall national interest, many PLA units have vacated some military facilities, such as harbors, docks, airfields, warehouses, and hospitals, to support local people in production. So far, the Navy has opened 20 military docks and 12 airfields to civilian use or share them with the people. The Air Force shares 50 airfields with the civilians to support civil aviation. Scientific research units under the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission and the Second Artillery Corps are actively helping local people tackle technical problems, popularizing their scientific and technological achievements, and taking part in the development of scientific and technological market.

The PLA made new achievements in afforestation in 1985. In particular, PLA commanders and fighters stationed in the northwestern region have created one oasis after another on the loess plateau and in the Gobi Desert. They are praised by local people as a fresh force in greening the vast northwestern region.

/8309

CSO: 4005/343

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGXI'S WANG BAOTIAN ON TRAINING MILITIA CADRES

OW121431 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Military District held a meeting to exchange experience in educating and training full-time militia cadres and to discuss how to do a good job in training militia cadres. Since the beginning of this year, the provincial military district has sponsored 27 training classes. A total of 3,540 militia cadres have completed training, accounting for 85.9 percent of the applicants who applied for training. Many of the full-time militia cadres studied methods in economic management and broadened their knowledge in science and technology, led militiamen in eliminating poverty and becoming well-to-do, and made positive contributions to promoting economic construction in old liberated areas of the province.

Commander Wang Baotian and Political Commissar Wang Guande of the provincial military district delivered speeches at the meeting. They emphasized: In building the militia reserve, we must conscientiously implement the relevant instructions and guidelines issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council. In training militia cadres, we must place emphasis on the training of full-time militia cadres. Training full-time militia cadres on a rotational basis is a requirement in promoting Jiangxi's economic construction and strengthening reserve forces for national defense. In educating and training full-time militia cadres, we must readjust our plans periodically in order to further improve our training.

/8309

CSO: 4005/343

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANDONG HOLDS CIVIL AIR DEFENSE WORK SESSION

SK180730 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] A provincial conference on civil air defense work was held in Zibo from 15 to 17 December. The conference called for linking peacetime with wartime in the new situation [word indistinct] to enhance the combat readiness and the social and economic results of the civil air defense work.

Ma Lianli, vice governor of the province, delivered a speech at the conference. After expounding on the importance of civil air defense work, he said that at present we should concentrate on reforming civil air defense work in order to enable the communication equipment used in the civil air defense projects to serve economic construction in peacetime and to effectively protect the people's life in wartime.

(Boshan) District of Zibo City has established underground markets jointly operated in air defense passages by the urban and rural areas. Zaozhuang City has grown mushrooms in air-raid shelters. By doing so, they have scored greater economic results as well as kept the air defense projects in good maintenance, and have created new experience in further perfecting the civil air defense projects and enhancing combat readiness and social results.

Comrade Ma Lianli set forth the tasks for civil air defense work in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. He emphatically pointed out: On the premise of being submitted to and serving the four modernizations, from now on we should accelerate the cultivation of skilled persons in the civil air defense field, enhance propaganda and education on air defense knowledge, arrange the construction of the civil air defense projects and the communications and warning systems, be keen to conducting reform, constantly bring forth new ideas, and strive for upgrading the combat readiness of the civil air defense projects.

Liu Yude, commander of the provincial military district, also delivered a speech at the conference.

/12232

CSO: 4005/336

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING MILITARY REGION ON GOOD WORK STYLE

OW1611111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0009 GMT 15 Dec 85

[By reporter Jia Yanzhen]

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 15 December (XINHUA)--The party committee of the Nanjing Military Region has attached great importance in strengthening ideological building among its cadres. It has persistently called on its cadres to bring into full play the traditional work style of seeking truth from facts, speaking the truth to those at higher and lower levels, performing actual deeds, and eliminating ostentatious actions.

Not long ago, a leading comrade of the Central Military Commission came to inspect the Nanjing Military Region. The departments concerned planned to notify the PLA units to make preparations ahead of the schedule to "greet" the leading comrade. After hearing this news, the leading comrades of the military region seriously criticized this practice. They pointed out: The correct attitude in greeting the leadership at the higher level to inspect our region is to carry out our work well in ordinary times instead of making preparations on a crash basis. This type of formalist bad practice must not be allowed to prevail. In briefing the leading comrade of the military commission, the leading comrades of the military region made reports on the basis of facts. They neither exaggerated their achievements, nor tried to underestimate their problems, winning acclaim from the leading comrade of the Central Military Commission. The Nanjing Military Region held a sports meet between August and September this year. In order to win more medals and compete for places in the sports meet, some units tried to invite the local athletes to participate in the sports meet for them. A leading comrade of the military region sternly criticized this bad practice after he discovered it and ruled that all these local athletes should not participate in the sports meet.

In the course of streamlining and readjusting itself, a certain army under the command of the Nanjing Military Region has conscientiously rectified its party style. The leading comrade of the military commission spoke highly of this action taken by the army. In giving publicity to this advanced model, the military region issued a circular to various PLA units reporting on the army's meritorious deed in rectifying its party style and the two unhealthy trends which were also uncovered in this army previously. The cadres and fighters were greatly inspired by the practice of this unit in improving its party style. They had greatly enhanced their confidence. They unanimously said: This kind of model is realistic and convincing in carrying out propaganda work and it will be easy for many people to learn from it.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HENAN ARMED POLICE RECOVERS ALL ASSIGNED VEHICLES

HK191550 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The general detachment of the provincial armed police has earnestly implemented the circular issued by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on solving some serious problems related to the style of administrative organs, and has recovered all 29 cars assigned to all departments of the detachment. It has also cancelled the plan to buy four automobiles.

After the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a circular on solving some serious problems related to the style of administrative organs, the CPC Committee of the general detachment promptly held a meeting to check all the vehicles in its administrative organs. It recovered all the cars assigned to all departments and managed and used them in a unified way. The CPC Committee also made a decision prohibiting all units from buying new cars. The units which have contacted selling parties and we are going to buy cars must cancel their purchase plans. [sentence as received] Moreover, the CPC Committee of the general detachment has also reassigned to grass-roots armed police units the nine cars which were assigned to its administrative organs in excess of quotas so that the grass-roots units can use them while performing their duties.

/12232

CSO: 4005/336

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LANZHOU MILITARY REGION SUPPORTS ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

HK150720 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, in the course of carrying out the arduous tasks of streamlining and reorganization, the Lanzhou Military Region has vigorously supported economic construction in five provinces and regions in Northwest China.

By the beginning of December, some 230 large, medium, and small projects which the military region had undertaken to construct or had assisted the provinces and regions in constructing had all been completed ahead of schedule.

The Lanzhou Military Region CPC Committee regards support of economic construction in the northwest region as an important aspect of the political work of the army in the new period. Over the past year it has vigorously led the commanders and fighters of the whole region to plunge into the work of giving assistance in constructing the projects. It has supported local economic construction and public welfare facilities construction in many forms, such as contracting for construction by PLA units, army-people joint efforts to construct projects, and voluntarily giving assistance in construction. The military region has sent approximately 20,000 people and its motor vehicles have made the equivalent of 15,000 trips to do this work.

After it had completed its task of border defense construction, a certain division of the military region undertook to do rush repairs on an oilfield road. It learned that the oilfield had no road leading to a well, machinery and equipment could not be transported to the well and that the blowout could not be stopped and crude oil valued at some 400,000 yuan was wasted everyday. Despite fatigue, cadres and fighters fought continuously and built a simple road, 25 kilometers long, with some 64,000 cubic meters of earth and stones so that machinery and equipment could be transported to the spot very quickly. The blowout has been brought under control.

/12232

CSO: 4005/336

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARTILLERY SCHOOL GRADUATES RETURN--The graduates of the Artillery School in Nanjing who went to the front and took part in the anti-Vietnamese self-defense counterattack, having successfully fulfilled their duties as probationers, returned in triumph on 20 December. They are outstanding graduates of good military and political quality selected from among the cadets who graduated last July with an educational level above that of secondary technical school. They fought more than 4 months on the Laoshan front and took part in more than 1000 battles of various scales. Their bravery and good fighting skills have enhanced our national and military prowess. One of them won a 2nd-class merit citation, 14 others won 3rd-class merit citations, and all the rest were commended. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 85 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/336

TAIWAN

HONG KONG MAN JAILED FOR AIDING TAIWANESE SPY

HK040739 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Dec 85 p 12

[By Lindy Course]

[Excerpts] A Hong Kong man who helped a Taiwanese spy stay here illegally was jailed for eight months yesterday.

The 28-year-old defendant, whom the press was asked not to name, was recruited by Taiwanese intelligence when he was studying there, North Kowloon Court heard. On his return to Hong Kong, he was paid to help a Taiwanese Central Intelligence Agency spy, Mui Yichung, remain here illegally, the court was told.

The defendant was said to have helped the man for "love of his country" although he was also paid a salary. He was charged with aiding and abetting an illegal immigrant to remain in Hong Kong.

At an earlier hearing two weeks ago, the court was told Mui entered Hong Kong, probably by boat, in April last year and in August contacted the defendant. The defendant provided him with subsistence money transferred from Taiwan to Hong Kong and then into the defendant's bank account.

The Crown's case was that the defendant went to study in Taiwan in 1975 and at some unknown date was approached by a friend who recruited him for the Taiwanese CIA.

In February last year, when the defendant was in Taiwan, he met Mui and was given to understand that Mui was coming to Hong Kong and that he would be responsible for looking after him. When Mui did arrive, the defendant and he lived together at various addresses arranged by the defendant, firstly at Chung Yuen Centre, Queen's Road Central, then at Roxy Building, Yee Wo Street Causeway Bay, and finally at Ho Ning Building, Shatin.

The defendant's savings account at the Chase Manhattan Bank showed credits of more than \$380,000 during this year: February \$69,500; April \$80,000; May \$16,000; July \$84,900; September \$76,050; October \$60,000 and \$3,800, the prosecution said.

In October, the defendant moved from Shatin to Tai Hang Tung estate where he lived on his own. He was arrested on 10 November and interviewed twice, when he made a full admission.

He pleaded not guilty at first but after the Crown completed its case, he changed his plea. The case was then adjourned until yesterday for reports before sentencing.

Magistrate Mr. J McInnes said this case of aiding and abetting an illegal immigrant was different from the usual ones which involved someone sneaking in from China. He said he accepted that Mui sneaked in from Taiwan for a subversive purpose and was satisfied the defendant knew he was a Taiwanese agent and helped him for gain.

/12913

CSO: 4000/094

TAIWAN

PREMIER YU ON DETERMINATION TO KEEP PRESS FREEDOM

OW300311 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Taipei, 29 November (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa said Friday that the Government of the Republic of China, while making efforts to promote Chinese culture and protect the people's rights, is also determined to maintain national security and freedom of the press.

Yu made the remark at a tea party for welcoming representatives of Chinese newspapers at home and abroad who recently gathered in Taipei to attend the 18th Annual Conference of the Chinese Language Press Institute.

In a modern society, the press plays the very important role of educating, leading, and communicating with the people, Yu said. In order to maintain social stability and prosperity, the mass media should make more efforts to study how to expand their functions, he said.

Yu told over 100 Chinese newspaper men and women that the mass media in the Taiwan area, especially newspapers, have made great progress in recent years. He also said that the main theme of the conference this year--Responsibilities of Newspapers in a Modern Society--is a subject that looks at the needs of current times.

On the occasion, Yu also expressed his gratitude to all Chinese newspaper professionals for their contributions to the society and adherence to their principles and ideals over the past years.

Chin Tsai-sheng, chairman of the institute's Executive Board of Directors, said that he and other representatives from abroad were very excited to see the rapid economic and cultural development in the free motherland. He said that the ROC's achievements should be attributed to the implementation of the Three Principles of the People and the cooperation between the government and people here.

Also present at the reception were ministers without portfolio K.T. Li, Ma Chi-Chuang and Kao Yu-shu.

/12913

CSO: 4000/094

TAIWAN

SCHOLARS GROUP VISITS U.S., DISCUSSES MAINLAND

OW101055 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A group of scholars from the Republic of China is currently touring the United States to exchange views with the American counterparts and U.S. friends on a topic that the people in Free China know best, namely, Communist China. It is a timely trip, because two significant developments have taken place on the Chinese mainland within the last couple of years. The first is the marked progress in the normalization talks between Peking and Moscow; the second is the launching of an urban economic restructuring on the Chinese mainland, and the apparent Teng's consolidation of power following last September's extraordinary party congress.

Right now, a Soviet vice foreign minister is visiting the Chinese mainland. He said, upon arriving in Peking last week, that the relations between the two sides are rapidly improving. This is by no means diplomatic port. The evidence is everywhere that Peking's equidistance diplomacy vis-a-vis the two superpowers has taken hold. Gone are the days when Red China termed the Soviet Union the No. 1 enemy and the United States the second. Under its independent foreign policy, Red China has no parallel strategic interests with either of the two superpowers, even though many Americans do cling to the Nixon-Kissinger concept about America's China policy. In Peking's view, both the United States and USSR are enemies of tomorrow, who ought to be played one against each other, and from whom maximum help is to be extracted by making use of their mutual distrust and hostility.

Domestic developments in Red China have also undergone a considerable change within the last few years. Teng Hsiao-ping's economic structural reform has resulted in the sharpening of conflicts between his reformist camp and the conservative camp headed by such men as Chen Yun, Li Hsien-nien, and Peng Chen. The conservatives have been provided with ample ammunition to denounce Teng's policies, because the reform has led to further deterioration of discipline among party cadres and spiritual pollution. The new development has contributed to the deepening of Peking's triple crisis of faith, confidence, and trust. No longer is Teng Eng regarded liberator among intellectuals, as evidenced in the growing campus unrest on the Chinese mainland. The Tengs are meeting a greater challenge now than at any time

since the downfall of the Gang of Four, because those who are opposing them are the very ones who were their collaborators or supporters before.

With few exceptions, American scholars and journalists seem to be unaware of this. It is up to the scholars from Free China to tell the story as it is, and also enjoy the advantage of being Chinese who, as such, are expert on the subject.

/12913

CSO: 4000/094

20 January 1986

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

COPYRIGHT PROTECTION--Taipei, 11 December (CNA)--In view of Spanish Government's consent to protect the copyrights of the Republic of China's [ROC] nationals, the ROC Government, based on the principle of reciprocity, has also decided to accept registration by Spanish nationals for copyrights protection here, the Interior Minister said Wednesday. The Ministry said that it suspended accepting registration for copyrights protection from foreign countries after the revised copyrights law went into force on 11 July this year. The reason for doing so was to [word indistinct] information from the nation's representative [words indistinct] concerning the situation of copyrights protection granted by foreign governments to Chinese nationals. And then, it said, the ministry will decide if it should take reciprocal actions. The decision to give protection to Spanish publications, the ministry said, was made on the basis of the stipulations of item one of Article 17 of the Copyrights Law. The ministry pointed out that so far, it has begun accepting registrations of copyrights filed by the people in the United States and Spain. Asked what the government will do to protect the copyright of publications from other countries, the Ministry said it will take proper actions after learning more about the copyrights protection for Chinese Nationals in those countries. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1435 GMT 11 Dec 85 OW] /12913

PRESIDENTIAL CHIEF OF STAFF APPOINTED--President Chiang Ching-kuo appointed General Wang Ching-hsu, director of the National Security Bureau, as presidential chief of staff. The general, formerly commander of the Taiwan Garrison Command, replaces General Ma An-lan. The latter will be given a new assignment yet to be announced. Appointment of the new director of the National Security Bureau is expected shortly. [Text] [Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 6 Dec 85 OW] /12913

THIRTY NINE MALAYSIANS EXPELLED--Taipei, 10 December (CNA)--The National Police Administration said Tuesday that 39 Malaysian passport holders, who entered the Republic of China [ROC] with tourist visas in late November and early December separately, left the ROC Tuesday afternoon under police orders for having disturbed social order and defied the nation's customs during their stay here. They left Chiang Kai-shek [CKS] International Airport at 3:30 p.m. aboard a Malaysia Airways flight. The self-claimed members of the New Testament Church, together with domestic New Testament believers, gathered at CKS International Airport 7 December to protest against the decision of airport authorities to prohibit the entry of a Malaysian who came with a 52-

member New Testament mission. According to the police, the non-welcome Malaysian has a criminal record in the ROC. The mission as a whole then refused to enter the nation and left for Hong Kong the same evening. The 39 Chinese Malaysians and domestic believers stayed at the airport for two days, during which they shouted obscenities and created problems, including beating policemen there. In early December, the Malaysian group wanted to enter a restricted mountainous area in Kaosiung County, southern Taiwan, but were barred by police. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1031 GMT 11 Dec 85 OW] /12913

ELEVEN CHARGED--Taipei, 10 December (AFP)--A court has charged 11 people for allegedly leading a demonstration in which they overturned cars and smashed windows after an opposition candidate lost in local elections. A court official said today the district court in Hsinchu, south of Taipei, yesterday indicted the 11 on charges of disturbing social order and threatening public functionaries. The protest took place in front of the Hsinchu town hall on 16 November, the night of local elections. Chen Wen-Huei, who allegedly instigated the protest, was still at large, three juvenile suspects have been freed on bail while seven others were in police custody, the official said. Mr Chen, 42, charged the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) with fiddling election returns after the party's candidate beat opposition contender Shih Hsing-Jun in the race for the Hsinchu mayor's post. Surrounded by a crowd of 1,000, the suspects threw stones against the city hall, breaking windows and overturned four parked cars, the official said. If convicted, they could be sentenced to jail terms from one to seven years. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT 10 Dec 85 HK] /12913

EIGHT MEMBERS EXPELLED--The Kuomintang Central Standing Committee yesterday approved a proposal to deprive eight members of their membership because of their defying the ruling party by running in the 16 November local elections. The proposal was recommended by the Evaluation and Discipline Committee of the party. The expelled members are Miss Hsu Su-yeh, Wu Ming-po, Chan Wen-chuan, Lin Shan-ho, Yung Tzu-hao and Lu Feng-nien, all of whom ran for seats in the Taiwan Provincial Assembly, mayoralties or country magistracies. Hsieh Hung-chang and Ting Chien-erh had entered the Kaohsiung City Council election. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 6 Dec 85 p 11 OW] /12913

KUOMINTANG TO CONVENE PLENARY SESSION--The Central Standing Committee of the ruling Kuomintang decided to convene the 3d Plenary Session of its 12th Central Committee on 29 March next year. The party caucus will last two days, during which the party's Central Advisory Committee will also meet. A news release from the ruling party said: The agenda includes [word indistinct], reports on international situation, reviewing the party's past performance, and charting the future course of action. Speculations said that the 21 member Central Standing Committee, the party's decision-making organ, is likely to undergo a slight shake-up in the forthcoming conference. [Text] [Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 6 Dec 85 OW] /12913

OUTGOING PANAMANIAN ENVOY--Taipei, 9 December (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa received Jose Maria Serrano, outgoing Panamanian envoy to the Republic of China [ROC], at the Executive Yuan Monday. Serrano has completed his tenure here and will return to this country soon. During the meeting, Yu lauded

Serrano for his contributions to promoting friendship between the Republic of China and Panama. Yu also expressed the hope that Serrano will continue to promote Sino-Panamanian relations after he returns to his country. Serrano was accompanied by Huang Hsiu-jih, protocol chief of the Foreign Ministry, to say good-bye to the ROC premier. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1036 GMT 10 Dec 85 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/094

HONG KONG

CHING PAO ON GOVERNMENT REFORM IN HONG KONG

HK130856 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 101, 10 Dec 85 pp 6-9

/Article by Ku Hsing-hui /0657 2502 6540/: "The Argument Over 'Big Changes' and 'Dovetailing'"/

/Text/ On 21 November, Director Xu Jiatun held a forum for the first time with the Hong Kong press to answer questions raised by the reporters.

Most of the questions concentrated on how representative government should dovetail with the basic law. Director Xu Jiatun replied that the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong depend wholly on acting according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration. We must resolutely, wholly and thoroughly act according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration. Any move away from the joint declaration will produce negative and even destructive results. At present, we should not ignore a certain trend of not doing things according to the joint declaration. Director Xu said that people should pay attention to such a trend in case there might be some unexpected changes in the territory.

Director Xu Discloses the Basic Situation

Commenting on the issue of the representative government, Director Xu reiterated the position which had been repeatedly declared by the Chinese Government: 1) Since the representative government is formulated by the British Government, the Chinese Government will not shoulder any responsibility for it; 2) The political structure of Hong Kong after 1997 will be decided by the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, which is formulated by the PRC's NPC. Twelve years from now, the question of the governmental system of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be the affair of the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government will listen carefully to and absorb the opinions of the 5 million Hong Kong compatriots and foreign nationals who have lived in Hong Kong for a long time and will formulate the basic law strictly according to the contents of the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

Director Xu went on: There is a question of dovetailing the representative government with the basic law. There might be three possibilities: 1) The representative government can dovetail with the basic law, which is the most ideal and satisfactory situation; 2) The representative government partially dovetails with the partially runs contrary to the basic law which is not a

good situation; and 3) The representative government almost runs completely contrary to the basic law, which would be very unfortunate for Hong Kong, Britain, and China. Since the system of representative government is being formulated by Britain, we believe that the British Government will sensibly and responsibly consider this question. There is a saying which goes "big changes within 12 years, no changes for 50 years." As far as our understanding of the saying is concerned, we would not like to see such a situation. Before and during the Sino-British negotiations, the opinions of the various circles in Hong Kong, including the opinions of the British Government, all hoped that the basic economic and social systems of Hong Kong would remain unchanged, so we have signed the joint declaration with the British Government according to the wishes of the Hong Kong people and the wishes of the British Government. We do not want to see that there are big changes within 12 years and no changes for 50 years.

The basic situation disclosed by Director Xu is that the idea that Hong Kong's social and economic systems should remain unchanged was put forward by the British Government during the Sino-British negotiations, and was later written in the agreement. The structure of the government system is one of the component parts of the social system. During the period of the Sino-British negotiations on the future of Hong Kong, that is, in September 1983, the British purposely made arrangements for the British Commonwealth legal conference to be held in Hong Kong. At the conference, J. C. Griffiths, attorney general of the Hong Kong Government, delivered a speech entitled "On the Relationship Between Hong Kong's Political System and Hong Kong's Prosperity." The speech was published in all major Hong Kong newspapers the next day. In order to attach great importance to this speech, the Hong Kong Government purposely published it as the first item in its 1983 yearbook.

A British Official Talks About the Merits of the Hong Kong Government System

What are the merits of the Hong Kong Government system? The British official writes: "The people who are responsible for making policies in the government are not elected so that they can freely express the opinions of the whole society and do not have to speak for any political party. Because they do not have to campaign for their reappointment, the various government policies can always be implemented for a long time. This can rarely be seen in other countries and regions where the democratic government system is implemented." "The governor is appointed by the queen so that the governor occupies the highest position and has the biggest power in the government. The governor is the chief executive and has the final power of issuing orders. The Executive Council headed by the governor is a policymaking organ, which has the same role as that of a cabinet." "Most of the members of the Legislative Council are unofficial members and are personages from the local community. As far as legislation is concerned, the Legislative Council actually retains the veto power because although the governor can, in his capacity, approve or veto a bill, he must exercise his power after the bill is passed. Any bill must be approved by the Legislative Council before it is passed, including the financial arrangements in the allocation bill." "At no meeting of the Legislative Council has there ever been such fierce remarks as 'shame' and 'get out of office' and so on. This is due to Hong Kong's consultative system."

"In 1959, Murray Maclehoose, the former governor of Hong Kong, made the following comment: 'owing to the actual situation in Hong Kong, there are no elected members in the Legislative Council. Because of this fact, when the members of the Legislative Council propose certain bills according to their observations, considerations and designs, they should not prefer the easy to the difficult, and only show concern for the interests of certain people, certain organizations, certain trades, certain areas and certain social strata, but should show concern for the interests of the whole society.' 'The Legislative Council's work concerning the government system aims at examining administrative efficiency and enabling the relevant departments to correct their mistakes. The Legislative Council fulfills this task through the accounts committee of the Hong Kong Government. The head of the accounts committee can demand heads of the various government organs to explain the financial situation of their departments. Finally, the accounts committee makes a report and submitted it to the Legislative Council for reading and examination and then publishes the relevant contents of the report to the public.' 'During enquiry time, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council can openly address enquiries to the high officials of the government on various issues concerning Hong Kong Society.' 'The present Hong Kong and Hong Kong system are neither ass nor horse, but are a unique and precious crystallization of wisdom.'"

The negotiation strategy of the British side is clear: they wanted to hand over sovereignty in exchange for administration. However, when they knew that they could not realize this purpose at the negotiation table, they began to speak highly of the original system of the Hong Kong Government, saying that the original system of the Hong Kong Government is the pillar of Hong Kong's prosperity. They demanded retaining the original system of the Hong Kong Government so as to retain the British officials and experts who are indispensable to such a system and retain British influence after 1997.

However, before the ink on the Sino-British Joint Declaration was dry, a drastic reform of the governmental system of Hong Kong started in Hong Kong, which aims not at "returning administrative power to China," but at "returning administrative power to the people." Here, the "people" means those who have been fostered and trusted by the British and who will be able to reflect British diplomatic and economic interests after 1997. The electoral system and situation of the electoral college of the representative government have shown this tendency.

Big Changes Have Occurred in Hong Kong's System of Government

When people observe the "reforms of the system of government" in Hong Kong, they may only notice that the appointment system in the Legislative Council is gradually being replaced with an election system and may merely consider whether the elections should be indirect or direct. Many observers have neglected a more important fact in such reforms. That is, the Hong Kong Government, which is now a local government responsible to London with the governor being directly appointed by London to govern the territory, will be changed into an independent political entity according to the reform plan. The authority of the Hong Kong Government will not come from London, but will come from some people who have voting rights in the Legislative Council

elections and who are able to influence the results of the elections (not all the people of Hong Kong have this right, because the functional constituencies and the electoral college are subject to some controls). According to the reform plan, the future government of Hong Kong will merely be responsible to the elite of the local Chinese people, who are manipulated by other people and are deeply grateful to the British people for their promotion, and whose representatives account for 70 percent of the Legislative Council members. The future government of Hong Kong will not have to be responsible to the British Government, nor will it have to be responsible to the Chinese Government after 1997. Although Hong Kong will not be a country in name, but it will become a de facto "country within a country."

The second big change is: In the existing system of government in Hong Kong, the chief executive holds ultimate power and performs the function of the supreme policymaker; all heads of government departments are appointed by the governor and are responsible to the governor; the Legislative Council is merely a consultative institution which has the right to question the administration and to pass legislation. (In fact, the Legislative Council merely performs the function of a rubber stamp in the legislative process, because laws are mainly prepared by the Executive Council.) However, with the adoption of the "1985 Legislative Council powers and privileges act," some essential changes have occurred in Hong Kong's administrative structure. The Legislative Council is gradually being changed into a policymaking body. In the future, if the governor does not continue to be president of the Legislative Council and if the ministerial system or committee system is established, the power center will be shifted to the Legislative Council. Moreover, as revealed by some senior officials of the British Government of Hong Kong, in the future, all chiefs of government departments will be responsible to the Legislative Council committees, and these government department chiefs should first be nominated by the Legislative Council before they are appointed by the chief executive. Thus, the Hong Kong governor will, like the British queen, merely play a rubber stamp role in appointing government officials.

At present, Britain has not completed these arrangements, but it has speeded up the pace of "reforms" and seems impatient to wait any longer. Senior officials of the Hong Kong Government stressed when talking with reporters: representative government will be reviewed in 1987, and the review will be focused on the relationship between the Legislative Council and the Executive Council, the functions of the governor, and the powers of the committees. Their remarks hinted that a decisive step will be taken to restructure the system of government in 1987.

The elite of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils have revealed some ideas about the blueprint for reforms of the system of government in 1987. Lydia Dunn has talked about the plan for appointing ministers through the Legislative Council. According to her proposal, ministers who have policy-making power will be nominated among members of the Legislative Council, while chiefs of various government departments will just be responsible for implementing policies. C. Y. Chung has put forward another proposal: The governor will become a "symbolic leader," and the chief executive of the future special administration region "will have to be responsible to the Legislative Council rather than to the central government," "and chiefs of government departments will have no right to participate in making policy."

The Meaning of "Accountable" in English

If things continue to develop according to the reform plans, the fifth point of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the transfer of government from Britain to China may be completely cast aside, and the fourth point which provides that the British Government should be responsible for the administration of Hong Kong until 30 June 1997 may also be cast aside. According to the provision of the Joint declaration, Britain should hold political power until 1997 and must not try to "give up" its responsibilities in the midway of the transition period running up to 1997, still less should it transfer political power to other people in private under the pretext of "returning political power to local people."

How can the provisions of the joint declaration on the source of power, pattern of government, official appointments, and the object of the government's accountability of the special administrative region be cast aside? People will never forget that China and Britain conducted painstaking and serious debates and discussions over questions concerning the social and economic system of Hong Kong, people's lifestyle in Hong Kong, and the future structure of government, and both sides reached mutual understanding and mutual compromises. Each of them gained what it wanted to gain from the negotiations and also conceded to the other side something. Now, neither side should merely implement the provisions which are in its favor and disregard the provisions which are in the other side's favor.

The third point of the Sino-British Joint Declaration represents China's sovereignty over the administration of Hong Kong. It stipulates that the chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will not be a British person, and no British people will be principal officials of the government. The chief executive will be appointed by the central people's government on the basis of the results of elections or consultations to be held locally. This shows that Beijing respects the will of the people of Hong Kong and forms the principle of "let Hong Kong be governed by the Hong Kong people." The first chapter of the first annex separately deals with the government and the legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. It provides that the executive authorities must abide by the law and be accountable to the legislature ("accountable" is used in the English version of the joint declaration as in the white paper issued by the British Government). When the joint declaration was initialed, the Executive Council's responsibility to the Legislative Council was of a consultative character. That is, the governor each year delivers an administrative report to the Legislative Council; when the governor and the Executive Council draft and promulgate new decrees and acts, they submit the bills to the legislative council for discussion and approval; the government's budget is also submitted to the Legislative Council for deliberation. Government officials are required to answer the questions posed by Legislative Council members in regard to their administrative work. Here, the meaning of "accountable" is clear. It means the "duty to give explanation and to seek advice." This term cannot be misrepresented by giving it a meaning of setting up the ministerial system or making the Legislative Council a policymaking and power center, which has the power to appoint and remove officials, or to stage a nonconfidence motion to overthrow the government.

In the future, the governor should not be elected in the Legislative Council. The future structure of government should be the same as the present structure of executive authorities under the direction of the chief executive, and the present division of work between the executive authorities and the legislature should remain unchanged. What should be changed are the system of appointment in the Legislative Council and the system of appointing the chief executive by the central government to Hong Kong. Therefore, the chief executive will be selected by election or through consultations held locally; and the legislature will be constituted by elections. Obviously, the two parts should not come from the same channel. Now, the blueprint drawn up by the officials of the British Government of Hong Kong and by the elite of the members of the two councils has obviously deviated from the provisions of the joint declaration.

What Consequences Will There Be If Things Do Not "Dovetail"?

The principle of the Sino-British Joint Declaration is to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability during the transition period. In September 1983, the Hong Kong Government described its system of administration which had existed for more than 100 years as a perfect system which "has a bearing on Hong Kong's prosperity." Why did it later suddenly decide to make such huge and drastic reforms before the basic law is formulated? Why does it now try to smash the existing system of government which "has a bearing on Hong Kong's prosperity"? Does this mean that the British have other intentions with regard to Hong Kong's prosperity? The joint declaration clearly provides that the social pattern of Hong Kong after 1997 will be formed according to the basic law promulgated by the NPC of China. If the system of representative government is different from the system of government specified by the basic law, what consequences will this situation cause? Will this cause another round of drastic changes which will eventually worry and trouble the 5 million people of Hong Kong? After 1997, the British people who are making arrangements for the system of representative government will have left, but a division may be left inside Hong Kong, and the people of Hong Kong may have been divided into two factions, one supporting the system of representative government and the other supporting the basic law. If that is the case, the situation in Hong Kong will not be any better than the situations in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka when Britain terminated its colonial rule there. Historical experience shows that whenever the British withdrew from a colony, they certainly leave some hidden perils there, especially they would leave a situation of division or discord in the former colony, so that they may continue to manipulate the situation and to cash in on the chaotic situation. People now hope that Britain will not repeat their old trick in the handling of the Hong Kong affairs. If the British side does not consult the Chinese side in matters of power transfer and constitutional reforms and go its own way by deviating from the provisions of the joint declaration without regard to ensuring a well dovetailed coordination between the actual government pattern and the one prescribed by the basic law, how can it be regarded as willing to observe the joint commitment?

Issue To Be Resolved Before "Dovetailing"

If the system of representative government is really to dovetail with the basic law, first, we should resolve the issue of the relationship between the administrative organs under the leadership of the chief executive and the Legislative Council. If the Legislative Council is placed above the chief executive to deprive the chief executive of his decisionmaking power and to treat him only as a "British queen," this means to "separate" Hong Kong from the sovereignty of China and adopt a blockhouse policy. Therefore, it will be difficult to dovetail with the basic law. With the knowledge that the arrangement of the future political system after 1997 belongs to China's internal affairs, the British should not and cannot possibly act as a kitchen assistant taking the place of the chef.

Following the speech by Director Xu Jiatun on the system of representative government, members of the two councils also made speeches one after another, expressing that if China and Britain have different opinions on this sensitive issue, they can exchange views through diplomatic channels and should not openly discuss the issue. It is hoped that this is a sign of seeking cooperation and dialogue. In October, senior officials of the Hong Kong Government successively gave talks, openly saying that the system of representative government is within the jurisdiction of Britain during its transitional rule of Hong Kong and that it is not necessary to exchange views with China. "It is not necessary to exchange views" means to slam the door on dialogue. In fact, the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong contains clauses regarding conducting consultations through a Joint Liaison Group. As it is advantageous to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, residents in Hong Kong all wish that the Joint Liaison Group can play a role in facilitating dialogue.

Working Out the Draft of "Political System" Before 1987

Can the system of representative government dovetail with the basic law? This is one of the most outstanding questions during this transitional period of Hong Kong. Any responsible persons should put forth suggestions in favor of the transition and the prosperity and stability. Director Xu Jiatun frankly and sincerely pointed out the question and reminded all the people who are concerned about the future of Hong Kong to think so as to find a perfect dovetailing method. This is only favorable to the situation as a whole and is much more beneficial and constructive than the behavior of feigning compliance while acting in opposition. Therefore, it is a bad decision not to speak up, a second best decision to speak up later, and a best decision to call people's attention to it right now to facilitate the dovetailing.

As the stepping up of the system of representative government has become an objective thing, it was not sufficient for China just to say: "No comment. No commitment." Many people of the press circles and public figures have successively proposed to the Hong Kong XINHUA NEWS AGENCY: "Should we first work out the draft of the future Hong Kong political system while discussing the basic law, so as to let people of all circles have discussions and collect people's opinions? The work should start before 1987 when the draft outlines

are published for discussion. Publishing the outlines does not mean making a final decision, as it still can be repeatedly discussed by all the people. By doing so, we can make the Basic Law play a leading role in developing Hong Kong's future political system to facilitate the dovetailing."

While answering the reporters' questions, the director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY also held that an earlier announcement of the part of basic law concerning the political system could demonstrate concern and responsibility for stability and prosperity. However, he also held that since it should be not only faster but also better, if we can make it only better but not faster, it would be wise to proceed at an unhurried pace.

Words indistinct of Hong Kong's future political system will be decided by the basic law rather than the system of representative government. The system of representative government was written by the British based on the original version of independence for its former colonies. Take the 1985 "Legislative Council Powers and Privileges Act" as an example, it is copied from the previous clauses of Kenya, its former colony in Africa, with quite a few outdated words lacking the sense of the times. The British have manufactured an outmoded car with a troublesome and risky past for the people of Hong Kong. Why didn't they design a new, modernized car suitable for the people of Hong Kong, in the light of the merits of the other places in the world, the negative experiences of British colonies and the reality in Hong Kong? Of course, the blueprint of this new car cannot be finalized in a very short period of time. However, it is entirely possible to draw up a draft for its design requirements and performance.

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HONG KONG

CHING PAO 'BLUEPRINT' FOR BASIC LAW OF HONG KONG

HK131302 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 101, 10 Dec 85 pp 10-11

/Article by Ku Hsing-Hui /0657 2505 6540/: "Tentative Views for Discussion on the Blueprint for the Future Basic Law"/

/Text/ In order to ensure that the basic law will play a leading role in the future political system of Hong Kong, I think it is necessary to draw up a plan first for the "political system."

The main points of this plan should include: 1) Upholding national unity and territorial integrity as pointed out by the Sino-British Joint Declaration; 2) a high degree of autonomy for Hong Kong; 3) preserving high efficiency and other advantages of Hong Kong's administrative and economic work in the political system; and 4) preserving the lifestyle and freedom of the people of Hong Kong.

I would like to offer my tentative ideas about the future political system in this article so that there may be further discussions on this subject from various circles.

The Emergence and Function of the Chief Executive /xing zheng zhang guan 5887 2398 7022 1351/

The chief executive should be selected from among the people who enjoy high prestige in various circles in Hong Kong and who are in favor of "one country, two systems." They must be politically farsighted and must be good at maintaining good relations with the central government, at promoting Hong Kong's economy, and at giving play to the role of Hong Kong in China's modernization drive. The reason why China took the initiative in putting forth the principles of "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong," a "high degree of autonomy," and "no changes for 50 years" was simply because maintenance of Hong Kong's status quo would be favorable to China's four modernizations program. If this tentative idea fails to materialize and the chief executive of Hong Kong keeps on troubling the Beijing authorities, the prosperity of Hong Kong will be easily upset by this chief executive. Therefore, the post of chief executive should not be held by a radical figure who likes to talk big to impress people. It is necessary to set up a supreme executive advisory assembly /xing zheng gu wen yuan 5887 2398 7357 0795 7108/ to take in representatives of various

industrial and commercial circles in Hong Kong. With the bourgeoisie as its main body, this supreme executive and advisory assembly will admit representatives of the middle and grassroots strata, with the aim of mitigating the confrontation between classes, clearing up misunderstandings, and facilitating dialogue and communication between them. There will be around 100 executive advisors to be selected by Hong Kong members of the basic law drafting committee. The assembly will be composed of representatives of specified bodies, representatives of unspecified bodies, and specially invited representatives. Any executive advisor can nominate a candidate for the chief executive and the nomination will be regarded as valid only if seconded by more than 20 other executive advisors. After candidates are nominated, the candidates must announce their platforms and the supreme executive advisory assembly is to solicit opinions among people of all strata. After 6 months' consultations, the chief executive will be selected through the process of democratic consultations or by vote. A candidate for the post of chief executive must be a legal Hong Kong citizen aged between 40 and 60, having completed higher education and being familiar with the politics and governmental structure of Hong Kong. The term of office of chief executive will be 8 years, and if he fails to perform his duties because of poor health, he must resign immediately. Nobody will be allowed to hold the office of chief executive for three successive terms. The nominated chief executive is subject to appointment by the central people's government. The chief executive's duties are to head Hong Kong's administrative institution, command the police force and, in case of emergency and with the authorization of the central authorities, command the troops stationed in Hong Kong. The chief executive, together with the Executive Council, takes charge of the formulation of policies. The supreme executive advisory committee is to be consulted before any policy is formulated. The chief executive is to appoint and remove officials at the secretarial level. He must act according to the law of Hong Kong and respect the Hong Kong people's legitimate rights and freedom. He must report on his work to the legislative institution every year and consult it in case of important issues. The chief executive is entitled to disband the Legislative Council if necessary, but such a decision is subject to prior ratification by the supreme executive advisory assembly by a majority of votes and must be reported to the central people's government.

Officials of the governmental organizations at all levels are to work under the guidance of the chief executive. The civil service system currently in force will be preserved to implement the policies of the government of the special administrative region. Officials of governmental organizations are to reply to any inquiries addressed by members of the Legislative Council at meetings of the Council. The annual financial budget must be submitted to the Legislative Council for examination and ratification, no waste of public funds is allowed and the accounts of the government are subject to supervision by the Legislative Council. Executive organizations are required to consult, make investigations and studies, and set up various advisory committees formed of professionals and masses to solicit public opinions and to prevent faults and deviations. With regard to municipal works, the decisionmaking power will be delegated to lower levels. As part of the efforts to enhance the awareness and ability of the public to take part in district administration, district representatives elected by residents are to take part in the planning of

municipal works. Executive organizations are to be open to the public regarding recruitment of staff. A staff recruitment committee including unofficial members will be set up to regularly recruit professionals from abroad to join the government in the hope of improving administrative standards and assimilating the advanced administrative experience of the West. There must be a system allowing civil servants at their posts to be given leave to receive regular training abroad. Executive organizations must attach importance to the improvement of local industrial, scientific, technological, and educational standards, and make every effort to promote foreign trade, financial services, and tourism every year. All mediocre officials are required to give open explanation of their performance to the Legislative Council. Those who fail to render acceptable explanations are liable to punishment; those who make serious mistakes will have to take the blame and resign; and those who should have resigned but refuse to do so will be removed by the order of the chief executive.

The Formation and Jurisdiction of the Legislative Council

The Legislative Council is to be composed of about 60 members, of whom 40 percent are to come forward by direct election, 30 percent are to be elected by functional constituencies, and the rest, being professionals specialized in certain fields, are to be elected by the supreme executive advisory assembly. The Legislative Council's duties are to supervise executive organizations in their work, to make inquiries, solicit public opinion, examine and approve financial budgets, and to revise laws. Special groups are to be set up under the Legislative Council to study specific issues, impeach governmental departments concerned, make constructive suggestions, vote to express lack of confidence in any governmental departments that the council is unsatisfied with, and make proposals on appointments and removals of heads of departments. The chief executive is entitled to retain department heads who have been impeached. In such a case he must give an explanation for his decision. Members of the Legislative Council should be appointed on a fulltime basis and be remunerated for their service. The term of office of Legislative Council members is 4 years and each person can hold the post for two successive terms at most. They should be aged between 25 and 65 years. All laws formulated by the legislative institution must be in keeping with the "Basic Law" and the legal procedures, otherwise they will be regarded as invalid.

JUDICIAL ORGAN

The court of the special administrative region exercises judicial power independently and is not to be interfered with by the local executive institution, the Legislative Council, and the central government. Judicial personnel are not liable to prosecution for any decision they make in conducting trials. Judges are to hold their posts until the age of 60 and cannot be dismissed before their terms of office expire unless they cannot continue to perform their duties because of poor health or they have misbehaved. In such cases, the chief executive is to remove the judges in question in accordance with the proposal made by a tribunal composed of at least three local judges appointed by the justice of the court of last instance. The appointments and removals of judges at the highest level are to be made by the chief executive with the approval of the legislative institution of the Hong Kong Special Administrative

Region and are to be reported to the NPC standing committee for the record. Judges are to be appointed by the chief executive according to the recommendation by an independent committee composed of local judges, personages of the legal circles, and well-known local figures.

According to this idea, in the main the executive, legislative, and judiciary power will continue to be separated. However, the executive chief is above the executive, legislative, and judiciary organs. The chief executive will to some extent be in a position like the "governor" now. He will be responsible to both the Hong Kong people and the central government. This system of the chief executive assuming responsibility which is characterized by some centralization of power will be the only way to give play to the high efficiency of Hong Kong Government, maintain Hong Kong's economic activities at low cost and preserve free competition. This will not only enable the chief executive to stand aloof in doing his work and avoid being reduced to an agent of big consortiums and prevent business from being monopolized by a small number of groups; but it will also prevent the phenomena of government leaders currying favor from, and providing liberal free lunches to voters, or currying favor with the rich by subsidizing them at the expense of the poor--phenomena that may emerge under the system of "each citizen voting to elect government leaders." It will also prevent the unpredictable political change that the system of "one vote for each citizen" may give rise to and thus be conducive to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. A complete efficient civilian official system will enable the executive officials to do their work efficiently and make it unnecessary for them to be in an awkward predicament, to cling to favoring one party, or to hesitate in the face of the conflicts between political parties. This system has been proved effective in the past and is a favorable factor for maintaining Hong Kong's economic prosperity.

At present, there are as many as over 320 consultative committees under the Hong Kong Government which are channels to solicit public opinions and make able and virtuous people in the community take part in the administration of public affairs. This is a good method to ensure that the operation of the state power in Hong Kong meets the demand of the society and to rationally distribute social resources. In the future, we should preserve and strengthen these committees and regard them as a form of the development of democracy.

It Is Inadvisable for Hong Kong to Have Political Parties

As the bourgeois politics in Hong Kong is not mature enough, it is for a time not possible for any strong, disciplined, and well organized political organization to emerge. Encouraging the politics of political parties will immediately cause a large number of small political organizations to mushroom. These organizations will be loosely organized, and lack cadres at basic, intermediate and top levels and mass foundation. What they rely on to influence the community is to utilize mass media to project the images of "daring to speak" and "upholding democracy" for their organizations and even for individuals. Therefore, they have to appear often and build up their public image. They compete with one another fiercely and will continuously seek opportunities and topics of debate. They will even pursue just the interests of their small groups in disregard of the interests of the whole in carrying out diverse

struggles. They always criticize everything and publicly make impromptu speeches without making a great deal of investigation and study, as if they were gifted erudites. The best method for them to make propaganda to meet the demand of the masses and win over people's support is to rouse the lower-income masses of people to view with doubt and opposition Hong Kong's way of distributing the resources of its society. Ultimately, multiparty politics will cause an increase in welfare expenditure, a boundless expansion of government organizations, and an increase in redundant civil servants. A society with many small parties will after all be a society with frequent changes in political situation, in which high economic growth is difficult. In all the four dragons in Asia, namely, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong, there are societies of centralized government organs. Of them, Hong Kong is the area where the masses have been given the most opportunities of participation. If Hong Kong follows the Western parliamentary system and has many parties to compete with, pin down, and quarrel with one another, the government will time and again be overthrown by "votes of nonconfidence," and this will not be good for Hong Kong. By that time, Hong Kong's capitalists will all have been scared away. For after the turmoil, Hong Kong will have suffered injuries. If it is necessary for Beijing to spend money and make efforts to clear up the mess, then the capitalists will quicken their withdrawal because of uncertainty about the future.

As the year 1997 when "Hong Kong people will govern Hong Kong people" comes, there should be some changes in Hong Kong's political system. The basic goal of the changes is to maintain Hong Kong's economic prosperity under the system of "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong people." If Hong Kong is unable to earn more foreign exchange or maintain the trend of the simultaneous development of its financial and banking sector and industry, it will be very hard for Hong Kong to get preferential treatment from Beijing. "Resisting communists by democracy" is an unpractical and blind challenge. Only under the conditions that Hong Kong is on good terms with the mainland, and that Hong Kong and the mainland learn from each other's strong points to offset each other's weaknesses, trust each other, and cooperate with each other, will it be possible for Hong Kong to maintain its prosperity and stability, for businessmen to be able to make money, and for workers to be able to continuously increase their income and improve their living standard. Inciting Hong Kong people's antagonism and resistance to the mainland and inciting them to separate themselves from the parent country will not enable them to obtain anything significant. It is impossible for Hong Kong to have an armed force, and even an armed force will not help. Why should we do the things that will give rise to conflicts and quarrels and make Beijing encounter trouble every day? Quarrelling with Beijing every day will only cause Hong Kong people to come to grief. Will this bring prosperity and stability to Hong Kong people and make them live and work in peace and contentment? The most important thing for Hong Kong now is the freedom of living, entry and exit, and trade. But these are all allowed by the mainland. As long as the executive chief does not monopolize the power or encroach on the existing rights and interests of the residents, the Hong Kong people can already rest at ease. Now, there is already a clause in the Sino-British agreement which provides that a resident whose rights have been encroached on by any executive department can bring a suit against the offending department in court. The executive departments must obey the law. These important rights must be written into the basic law.

"Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong people" is a democratic right that Beijing will grant Hong Kong people. Hong Kong people must be aware of the limits in exercising this right, which are: 1. They should not harm or insult the central government in terms of the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity. 2. They should not govern Hong Kong in such a way as to cause dangerous factors of turbulence, frequent changes, or the fall of the government. Beijing does not want to interfere in Hong Kong in order to avoid giving an unfavorable impression to the world. But Beijing is worried about the impact of losing its sovereignty over Hong Kong. Therefore, the chief executive will be a buffer to strike a balance between sovereignty and a high degree of autonomy. As a figure that embodies the sovereignty of the central government, the chief executive should not only be acceptable to both the central government and Hong Kong people, but should also be a person who cannot be dismissed at will by a vote of no confidence.

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